PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,243—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th May
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Follner	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,266	1st July, 1901.

a single class to Trieste or Venice. Rs. 1058.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 367-8	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,655	13th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,854	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,778	1st Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 679-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,778	9th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEAM, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingza, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
JAVA	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 23th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Don BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,800	E. Pizzarello	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	997-8	998	1,028-8	1,166
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	609	860
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BRANDIES.

			Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	40	0
PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY
IS
GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT,
APOLLO BUNDER.
BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0	Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Imperial	,,	4	0	Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Star	,,	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Aromatic	,,	2	12	Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8	Extra popular	,,	1	0
Extra	,,	2	12				

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

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FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/3 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDALAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGER IN BOTTLES.
SAWKRANT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPERAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH
KUMEL.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.

CREME DE NOYAN
MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
KIRSCHENWASSER.
ANNISETTE.
SWIDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ICE;—THE RETAIL PRICE OF ICE will be notified in writing from day to day at the Factory Sale room.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 7th, May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 16th day of May, 1901, for works in extending the EXISTING AQUATIC CAGE in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. C. JAMES, M. INST. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

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LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WONDER OF THE AGE.

WANTED—ALL, FOR THEIR WELFARE to read the Original Spiritual Science, in English now disclosed by the Universal Preacher, Mahatma Purushottom Paramhansa. Solves *scientifically* "which faith, out of the many, is true." It is not a Scripture but a Science to which nearly all the Faiths and Religions owe their origin. Had this Science been fully known to the world before, many groundless Faiths would never have appeared.

Price Re. 1-8 per copy.

Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH,
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 36 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings, BOMBAY.

HAIRE'S ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so it can be given even to an infant. | ANNAS 8

FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

GAZDAR BROTHERS,

PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from

KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates.

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For consistency of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35. New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE (Rs. 1-0 dor.) Iced and placed in one of our Peg coolers Rs. 3, each, will keep cold all night.—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENOA! New consignment of this pattern to hand, DINNER SET for 6 Persons, Rs. 15-14. Tea set, Rs. 5-14. Disappointed Customers please apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

LIVING PICTURES.—The Kinora enables you at Rs. 60 to enjoy at home moving Pictures. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK for the Bombay Art Society, who must devote his whole time to the Service of the Society. Salary 45 Rupees per month.—Apply to the Hony. Secy. Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on or before 1st of June, 1901.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture, Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

TO LET.—A comfortable, airy, THREE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, at Bandora, on the Hill Road, near Chimbai's Church. Apply to Mr. VINAYAKRAO JAGANNATH CHAIPWALE, care of Radhabai Sagoon, Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. E. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H E, including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Horaby Row, Bombay.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Eldon Road, Fort, next to the National Bank and above Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani's Office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, plateaware, glass and crockery ware, handsome pictures and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one rosewood grand piano by F. Kaim and Sohn, a handsome strong E. B. Victoria by "Windover" on C. spring, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, sets of harness, one Zanzibar parrot, and books, &c., the property of W. R. HAMILTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED ONIONS and GINGELY OIL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant Messrs Bennett and Co. will sell by public Auction at 3 p.m., on account of the underwriters the following at Ballard Pier,

749 Baskets Damaged Onions.
16 cases Gingely oil.
At 3 p. m. at Carnac Bundur.—
737 Baskets Damaged Onions.
86 Cases do, Gingily oil.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, &c.

At the G I P Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G I P Railway Company Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place tomorrow THURSDAY the 9th instant at 2 p m a quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat and other grain in bags grain in heaps, cotton bales and docras and sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT "CYGNET."

On FRIDAY the 10th instant at 4 p m Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, The yacht Cygnet as she now lies off Apollo Bunder, she is 30 feet in length all over, 5 feet 9 inches beam length on water line, 21 feet yawl rigged, lead keel about 17 cwt iron center plate, new suit of sails this year.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Road Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one sweet toned piano, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging and table lamps, pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese table ornaments, &c., the property of C. PRATT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab pony, 14-1 hand, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at south side, Grant Road Bridge, near Nusserwanjee Petit's bungalow, the surplus stock of Messrs. John Carr and Co. (Carriage-builders) changing premises, consisting of several elegant open and closed carriages, tyre rubber of sizes and channels, tyre steel, heels, shafts, lamps, ribbons, laces, leathers for hoods and linings, paints, oils, varnishes, oil drums, paint pots, iron and brass fitting, timber, old tools, rabbish, iron and wood, wooden parts &c. &c.

Property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong Bay waler gelding, aged, quiet in harness, regular worker, a handsome strong-built victoria, set of single harness, and a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. I. P. THOMSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND CHAWL AT COORLA AND LAND AT ANDHERI IN SALSETTE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. N. A. Hormasjee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, This day WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., the following immoveable properties in two separate lots:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with five Blocks of pucca built chawls containing 92 rooms in all, situate, lying and being at Coorla in Salsette in the Thana Collectorate opposite the Coorla Mills, containing by admeasurement 5,123 square yards, and bounded as follows: on the north partly by the batty ground of Thacker Ragnavji Pitambar and partly by the hilly ground of Ardesher Hormusjee, on the south partly by the batty field of Purshotam Nebha and partly by the Bhaut ground and grass ground of Alexia Rodrigues, on the east by a passage and on the west by the road leading from Thana to Bombay.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Andheri, Taluka Salsette (Shasti), and Zilla Thana, sub-district Bandora, bearing Survey No. 61, Sub No. 0, containing by admeasurement 8 acres and 5 gunthas, that is 41,411 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the road leading to Ghod Bunder, on or towards the west by the lands of Rughunath Putlaji and Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel, on or towards the north by the land and fence of Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel being survey No. 64, and on or towards the south by the village named Vile belonging to Ardeser Jehangir Wadia and land belonging to Dorabji Hosangji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application shall be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, where the title deeds of the properties can also be inspected.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF MACHINERY, BOILERS, ENGINE etc., of the Nicol Mill and Apollo Press at Lower Colaba.

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the above mentioned places, the following several boilers, engine, shaftings, beams, economizer pipes, large water pipes, 18 inches cast iron pipes, crane, brass gun metal, cast iron-pillars, pulley, chains, etc., etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods are on view.

SALE OF AUSTRIAN SAFES, BENTWOOD FURNITURE, MAJOLICA AND TERRA COTTA WARE, JAPANESE WARE, Etc.

On FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following consisting of 4 Austrian safes of sizes on stands, bentwood chairs of different patterns, easy, rocking and office chairs, hatstands, marble top side tables, pier glasses with pier tables, wall brackets and cabinets majolica, terra cotta and Bohemian table ornaments, clocks, Jardineers with flower pots, lady's and gents bicycles, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF ENGINES AND SPARE PARTS AT THE ALEXANDRA MILL, CHINCHPOOGLY.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Mill, Kala Chowky Road.

2 horizontal compound tandem condensing engines, with fly wheel and shaft, second motion shaft and pinion, wall box and two bevel wheels, foundation stones, lubricators and guages; also spare parts, such as condenser, crank, pinion, pedestals complete, with brasses, &c., arms, segments, fly wheel, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale, and the engines can be seen on application to the manager of the mill.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1901.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	,,	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

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V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

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SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
		LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

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AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED)

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

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At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.

MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

at Annas 4 per tube.

A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8

Guide for the same, Re. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay;	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Bran

NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

ANNUAL SALE.—The ANNUAL SALE will take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May, 1901. On the first date Ticket Holders only will be admitted.
CECIL F. SARGON,
General Manager.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.
JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

IT is notified for public information that I JOOSAB CASSUM have CANCELLED the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY which I had given to my servant HARJIWAN RAMJI. Any person dealing with him on my account will do so at his own peril and risk.
JOOSAB CASSUM.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman :—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bramfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment :—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.
Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN WANTED.

WANTED, in a Bombay Office, a young purebloded EUROPEAN with business experience. Apply stating qualifications to
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BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00 000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00 000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 9-16	3—16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4	unchange
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 3-8	do
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8	plus 1-16
,, New York	60 1-4	plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25-16	1-2—1-2
,, New York	4-87	7-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	unchanged
,, Short London Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 p. c.	do
Copper Braziers	£80 10s.	

ARRIVALS.—Longships and E. F. Ferdinand.
SEEDS—
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, buyers, May-June 53s, 6d. = plus 3d.
Tone strong.
Rapeseed, Brown, business done May-June 39s. = plus 3d.
Tone strong.
Linseed, sellers May-June 52s. 9d. = plus 9d.
Tone strong.

EXCHANGE.
The market has been quiet all day with little business doing. Credits can be placed at 1s. 4d. 5-16 for next mail.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 31-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai ,,	193 1-2
Hongkong ,,	145 1-2
Japan ,,	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.
The market opened at Rs. 94-9 for cash and Rs. 95 for for the settlement and has remained unchanged all day with a very limited business doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.
The market is quiet with few alterations in prices.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,263
Manekji Petit S O W C	1,365
David Mill Shares	185
Badham Pile & Co	159

FREIGHTS.
The market is quiet and above 3000 tons has been booked for different ports at 13s. 6d. for this month's shipment. The "Bombay" has been fixed for Marseilles at 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. for prompt loading.
COALS.
There is no change in the market and nothing to report.
WHEAT.
The market is firm and the price has advanced to Rs. 4-10-6 for White Delhi.
SEEDS.
LINSEED. The market is slightly quieter but steady at Rs. 9-6 with a good demand.
RAPESEED is also slightly quieter but steady with business doing at Rs. 6-10 for Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-9 Brown Cownpore, Yellow Cownpere at Rs. 7-9 and in Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 8.
POPPY SEED. The market is firm at Rs. 8-1 with business passing at this rate.
CASTER SEED. The market is steady at Rs. 33-8.
COTTON.
The market opened quiet with not much demand from Europe exporters, but at Colaba there was a steadier feeling owing to buyers enquiring for cotton. Sellers were unwilling to make reductions while buyers wished to get in cheaper and the business was in consequence limited. Westerns for May and Bhownuggers for the satta are very steady.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Spot 4 11-32d. = —1-32. Arrivals closed steady. May. May-June. July-Aug Oct-Nov. Nov.-Dec.

G. O. C.				
4'15	4'15	4'17	3'62	3-61

Unchanged. Unchanged. ... plus 2-64
In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	10,000	bales
Do. last year	24,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	,,
Exports to Continent	21,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 3-16	= unchan'd.
Futures month of August	7'43	= —2
Do. do. Dec	7'08	= —1

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Monday, the 6th May, 1901 :—

Cotton	15,652 bales.
Wheat	10,530 cwts.
Linseed	24,050 ,,
Rapeseed	31,103 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,395 ,,
Poppyseed	6,233 ,,
Groundnuts	200 ,,
Castorseed	6,252 ,,
Rice	1,941 ,,
Myrabolams	7,546 ,,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th April 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,87,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	622	9	848
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	16,60,841	31,21,304	47,592	48,29,737
Total for 16 weeks	17,60,841	34,08,304	51,592	52,20,737
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,769	3,01,267	2,687	4,02,663
Per mile of Ry. do.	214	653	6	873
Total to corresponding date do.	16,01,866	15,51,851	—4,199	61,49,518

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 11,663
Do to date ..... ,, 9,28,781

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA R. ALWIAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th ecember 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	7,000	...	9,500
Or per mile of Railway	46	129	...	175
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	67,625	98,70	...	1,66,325
Total for 23 weeks	70, 25	1,05,701	..	1,75,826
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,231	5,352	...	9,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	78	98	...	176
Total to corresponding date do.	80,854	1,5,796	..	2,65,

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 83
Do. to date ..... ,, 30,821

Gum is a substance usually associated with the writing-desk, but an incidental allusion in a recent Punjab blue-book indicates that it may also have a place on the dessert table. Certain gums obtained from the Punjab have been forwarded by the Economic Reporter to England, where their value for confectionery purposes has been tested by Messrs. Rowntree of York, the well-known chocolate and sweet manufacturers. The report received is to the effect that the gum locally known in the Amritsar bazaar as "dnakki" is the most suitable for this purpose. A new prospect opens to the Forest Department.

At a meeting of representatives of the Toronto and McGill Universities Athletic Associations it was decided to challenge the Oxford and Cambridge athletes to meet them in Canada in July or September.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
Cond'd by HITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-47m., 9-2a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

BADLY BURNT.—Ali Jan Delar, a Mahomedan labourer, while engaged in disinfecting a house at Dongri, sustained accidental burns to his body, legs and hands by a preparation of mercury falling on him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Paguram Bardram, a Hindu, was placed before Mr. Lester, Fourth Presidency Magistrate on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the total value of Rs. 410, belonging to his master named Gulab Hoosein, a sweetmeat seller, having his place of business at Kamatipoora. After robbing his master, accused absconded from Bombay and on his return was arrested yesterday. The charge being proved, accused was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A SUGAR GODOWN.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Bapu Lakhoo, a Hindu labourer, aged 35. The deceased was working on Sunday last in a sugar godown near Kallian Road, when a bag slipped and fell on his neck. He was knocked down, and on the bag being removed by another labourer, working in the same godown, the deceased was found to be unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE QUETTA DIRECTORY.—We have received a copy of the first issue of the Quetta Civil and Military Directory. It is a small paper covered book, published by the Albert Printing Press, Quetta, but it gives as much directory information as the Station yields. It seems to have the imprimatur of the Cantonment Magistrate to whom it is requested that information for the directory should be forwarded. Besides the lists of military and civil residents the compilation gives the usual miscellaneous and local information which is always found useful.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held on Monday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Elalu Noorahmed, aged 45. Deceased died from pneumonia, following the fracture of his ribs, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down by a tram car on Parel Road on the 30th ultimo, while he was attempting to cross the road. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—On Monday, at 12 noon, Ramabai, a Hindu woman aged 19, while alighting from a tramcar in motion at the Victoria Terminus slipped and fell, and her right foot getting under the rear wheel, she sustained injuries to her toes and sole of the foot. She was treated at the G. T. Hospital.

MISSING SONS.—Raji, a Hindu woman, residing at Stone Bunder has informed the Police that her son, named Gurkia Bhagia, aged 11 years, left home last Sunday and has not since returned.—John Jamels, residing at Frere road, also reports to the Police that his adopted son, named Samo, aged 9 years, left home three days ago, and has not since been seen.—Moraji Dhanb, residing at 3rd Bhotwada has reported that his brother-in-law, named Moolji, aged 22 of unsound mind, left home on Sunday, last, at 1 p. m. and has not since returned. He had no ornaments on his person at the time.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Praggy Dharamsi, a Hindu money lender, residing at Bazar lane, Mahim, reports to the Police that he locked his shop at 11 p.m. on Sunday last and on going to it at 6 a.m. on Monday discovered that the lock on the door had been opened by a duplicate key, and a small wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 934 was stolen. The box was subsequently found in a lane not far from the shop, and it was discovered that the box was also opened with a duplicate key. Some ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 50, were not carried away. Complainant does not suspect anyone. The Police are making enquiries into the matter.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.—These will be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School, commencing on Wednesday the 15th May 1901. The order of the subjects will be as follows :—Wednesday, 15th May, Machinery of Business (Seniors). Thursday, 16th May, Book-keeping (Seniors), Short-hand (Juniors), Friday, 19th May, Book-keeping (Juniors), Commercial and Industrial Law (Seniors); Examination hours 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Candidates must provide themselves with all writing materials, except paper, which will be supplied to them. Candidates whose applications were rejected because they did not apply in time, will also be allowed to appear for the Examination on payment of the prescribed fees. Candidates are informed that they should be present in the Examination Hall on the 1st day of the Examination at least 15 minutes before the Examination commences. Each candidate should provide himself with a slip stating exactly his date of birth.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	8	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	6	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	19
G Mahim and Worlee	9	4	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total	61	42	179
Total plague deaths to date	95,152	79,408	
Same date last year	44	33	226

BANDRA.
There was one attack and one death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Monday.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending April 26th, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	530	393
Karachi	297	263
Poona (including Cantonment)	1	1
Districts.		
Surat	35	26
Thana	95	86
Khandeish	17	17
Poona (excluding City)	2	1
Kolaba	20	13
Ratnagiri	10	9
Belgaum	71	60
Dharwar	42	42
Karachi (excluding City)	8	8
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	13	12
Kolhapur	44	40
Cutch	143	111
Baroda territory	12	7
Janjira	10	10
Total...	1,350	1,107
Week ending April 19	1,046	1,360
Total to date...	444,938	349,105

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dame rumour has it that possibly the holiday in observance of the late good Queen's birthday may be discontinued officially. I hope such may not be the case. I am probably voicing the feelings of a good many Hindus that by continuing the holiday as hitherto, Government will only be emphasising the instinctive loyalty of the race which clings to the relief in the divine in the regal. The Hindus have not ignored their heroes of mythology and history, whose birthday anniversaries have been religiously observed. Will not Government allow the observance of the holiday in honour of one more illustrious addition to the History of India, the latest period whereof is pervaded by the spirit of our beloved Queen Empress.—Yours, &c.
BENGALEE BABOO.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, BARONET.

FURTHER CHARITIES ANNOUNCED.

THE third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Baronet were solemnized in the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large and representative assembly of Parsees, the high priests and other members of the religious order of Parsis. The religious portion of the function was gone through by Dustoors Kaikhosru assisted by other priests, who were invited for the occasion, numbering about two hundred. Upwards of 500 Parsi gentlemen were present to do honour to the departed worthy, and joined in the prayers for the repose of his soul. After the termination of the prayers sums aggregating Rs 6,39,251 were declared to be set apart for various charitable and philanthropic objects; to this is to be added the sum of Rs 35,000 which is to be announced at the ceremonies this morning for similar purposes. The principal contributions were as follows :—

Rs. 5,25,000—being Rs. 4,25,000 set apart in trust during his lifetime, and interest being added makes up this sum; Rs. 17,500 by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the present, Baronet, Rs. 2,500, Lady Dinbai Petit, Rs. 4,000 Awabai Framji Petit, Rs. 2,000, Hamabai Framje Petit, Rs. 10,000, The Hon Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit, Rs. 2,500, Goolbai Bomonjee Petit, Rs. 1,000, Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Rs. 1,000, Jaiji Jehangir B. Petit, Rs. 1,000, Dhunjibhoy B. Petit, Rs. 1,000, Bai Hamabai Dhunjebhoy B. Petit, Rs 12,500, Bai Awabai, widow of the late Mr Cawasjee D Petit and their children, Rs. 2,000, Navazabai Pherozshaw Mervanjee, Rs 7,000 Hamabai Framjee Cama, Rs 1,000, Framjee Rustomjee Cama, Rs 2,000, Hirabai J Petit, Rs 3,000, Hirabai Jamsetjee Petit, to the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Rs 7,000, Menekbai Pherozeshaw Bomonjee, Rs 1,000, Pherozeshaw Bomonjee Jejeebhoy, Rs. 7,000 Buchoobai Mervanji Sorabji J. Jijeebhoy, Rs. 8,000 Bhikhaji Dady Nusserwanjee and their children Rs. 8,000 Ratanbai Framji Pandy and their children.

At a similar ceremony to be performed at dawn this morning, sums, amounting Rs. 35,000 were to be announced for different charitable purposes. Among these were, Rs. 4,000 Sir D. M. Petit, the present Baronet Rs. 4,000 the Hon. Mr Bomonji D. Petit, Rs. 8,000 Awibai, widow of the late Cowasji D Pitit and her sons and daughters, Rs 1,000 Navazbai Pherozshaw Mervanji, Rs 3,000 Humabai Framji Cama, Rs 3,000 Hirabai Jamsetji Petit, Rs 3,000 Manekbai Pherozshaw Bomanji, Rs 3 000 Buchoobai Mervanji Sorabji J Jejeebhoy, Rs 3,000 Ratanbai Pandy, daughter of the deceased gentleman and her children, Rs 3,000 Bhikhaji Dady Nasservanji and her children.

Among those present at the ceremony were :—Dastoor Kaikhusro Jamas Jamosp Assova, Dastoor Dossabhoy Sorabji Mehrjee Rova, Dastoor Dorabji Rustomjee of Kalyan, Dustoor Minocher Jamasjee Javaspassana Shums-ul-Ulana Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, B. A., Ervod Temeros Dinshaw Anklesoria Ervod Eduljl Ker Kersapji Antya; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymony; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, present Baronet Messrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hormusji, Hormusjee Eduljee Aibless Hormusjee Jeejeebhoy Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustamjee N. B. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Jabhoy Ardesir Seth, Khan Baha-dur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Bamanjee Byramjee Patel, Dinshaw Bomanjee Punthaki Eduljee R. Reporter, Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh; Framjee Nowrojee Hormusjee Wadia, Jamsetjee B. Wadia, Rustumjee N. Wadia, Pherozeshow Bayorjee Mody, Furdorjee Merwanjee Bavajee, Shapurjee B. Katruck, Framjee S Wadia, Hormasjee and Mervanjee Mamcherjee Cama, Sorabjee Pestamjee Dovar, Jejeebhoy, M. M. Jejeebhoy, Bomajee S. J. Jejeebhoy Mr. Panday, Dr. Ardesir H Ghasvala; Eduljee N. Sethna, Ratanjee Bamanjee Dabash; Muncherjee E-Morris, Ratanjee C. Wadia, Framjee H. Allbless, Cursetjee A. Dadysett, Dr. Bharucha, Hormajee and Cowasjee Cowasjee Adenvala, P-Dadabhoy Bootee, Byramjee N-Seerwai, &c. The Assembly broke up about five o'clock

It was resolved at a meeting of the Grain Merchants's Association held on Sunday under the Presidency of Mr Lakhamsee Nappoo, J. P., that the Committee record their profound sorrow on account of the death of a noble and true citizen, a leading Parsee gentleman and an able trader of Bombay and a true son of India, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet; that in honor of him all the transactions of the meeting that day be postponed and that the President be authorized to sign and send a letter of condolence giving expression to their sorrow and sympathy towards the bereaved family of the deceased.

REPRESENTATION IN THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The election for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Northern Division comes off in June; and many's eyes are naturally turned to the possible candidates for election. The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Parekh is going, we are told "excathedra" to offer himself for re-election, and rumour asserts that it is not improbable that Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal may choose to enter the lists and measure strength with Mr. Gokuldas. I hope the rumour may be devoid of foundation. I almost wish it might be so; for, considering the very valuable services rendered by the Honourable gentleman in connection with the Guzerat Revenue Inquiry, and the undeniable necessity of his presence in the Council when the Report on the Inquiry to be shortly submitted by Mr. Machonochie comes up for discussion there, it would be absurd to think of ignoring his just claims, and passing him over in favour of a candidate of not yet approved merit. His supersession in favour of Diwan Bahadur Ambalal—if that takes place—would unquestionably be interpreted by every right minded person as a very deplorable failure on the part of the Guzerati people to recognize due merits and one would then be absolutely justified in drawing from it one's own conclusions regarding the advisability of allowing the Northern Division to retain this right of representation. It may be the interest of a narrow-minded official clique to have Mr. Gokuldas kept out of the council; but the honour of the whole of Guzerat is concerned in returning Mr. Gokuldas as their representative in the Council and thus expressing, beyond the possibility of a mistake, their unequivocal appreciation of his recent admirable services. It is no less Diwan Bahadur Ambalal's duty to show his public spirit by getting Mr. Gokuldas returned unanimously as our representative, and thereby manifesting a generous recognition of a rival's splendid work.—Yours, &c.
A GUZERATI.
Ahmedabad, 6th May.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	2021	3087	5108
Bombay and Sindh	215163	60.23	275490
Central Provinces	...	855	855
Total British Provinces	220186	64277	284463
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	267	267
Central India States	4115	736	4851
Hyderabad	8397	10799	19196
Baroda	13752	5428	19180
Bombay Native States	24157	1923	26080
Total Native States	53641	19153	69774
Grand Total	270807	83430	354237

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	2217	3059	5276	+ 168
Bombay and Sind	230246	62831	293227	+ 14737
Central Provinces	...	907	907	+ 42
Total British Provinces	232513	66897	299410	+ 14947
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	233	233	— 34
Central India States	4331	58	4449	— 402
Hyderabad	12518	12256	24774	+ 5378
Baroda	13593	5895	19488	+ 308
Bombay Native States	28834	2103	28939	+ 2859
Total Native States	57333	20545	77883	+ 8109
Grand Total	289851	87442	377293	+ 23056

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S SHAMROCK I. left the Clyde for the Isle of Wight under small sail. Shamrock II will follow in a fortnight's time. The trial races between the two boats will take place round the Isle of Wight, the same course over which the America raced when she secured the Cup in 1851. Messrs. Fife and Watson, the designers of the boats, will attend the races. Each boat will be sailed by her designer.

LEGALISED SLAVERY IN INDIA.

A PAGE FROM "TRUTH."

I have read with peculiar interest, writes Mr. Labouchere, the report of a recent debate in the Viceroy of India's Council on the Assam Emigration Bill, a measure dealing with the system of imported contract labour in the tea gardens in Assam. Some years ago considerable space was devoted in "Truth" to the abuses of this system, particularly in relation to the recruitment of coolies in Chota Nagpur. My contention that the business had degenerated into what was virtually a slave trade met with the most vehement denials. The statement that coolies were often procured by fraud and force was denounced as a malevolent invention. The suggestion that the treatment of the labourers on some estates was unsatisfactory and the mortality among them rather heavy was rejected as an atrocious libel on a body of employers conspicuous for their enlightened philanthropy. To judge, indeed from the glowing accounts that were sent to me, nothing could be more enviable than the lot of the free and happy coolies who had the good luck to be transplanted from their native districts in lower Bengal to "the higher plane of civilisation," as one enthusiastic correspondent called it of the Assam tea gardens. Unfortunately, the hard facts that I learned from independent witnesses made it impossible for me to accept the rosy views put forward by the planters and their friends, and now, after the lapse of six years, the worst things that were said in "Truth" have been confirmed on the highest official authority.

During this debate, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, delivered a speech in which he exhaustively reviewed the whole question of contract labour on the tea estates. A former President of the Council bluntly declared that the coolie in Assam was "reduced to the position of a slave." With a desire not to cause offence, Mr. Cotton refrained from using this expression; but nevertheless he felt compelled to point out that the coolie under contract "ceases legally and practically to be a free man and that "he is bound down for a term of years, not only by penalties under the law, but by physical subjection to his employer," which, after all, is only a more roundabout way of saying that he is in the position of a slave. The coolies are imported into Assam from Chota Nagpur, Behar, and the North-west and Central Provinces. The recruiting is done by agents, who are paid by the planters from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 for every man or woman passed on to the estates under penal contract, this buying and selling of labour being, as Mr. Cotton remarked, a regularly-established business. The wages offered are insufficient to induce coolies of good physique and constitution to emigrate voluntarily to Assam. Consequently, many of an inferior class are impressed into the service and if they cannot be got by fair means, the agents shrink from no step, however cruel or illegal, in order to keep up a supply, which even then always falls short of the demand. What happens is thus described by the Chief Commissioner :—

In too many instances the subordinate recruiting agents resort to criminal means, inducing their victims by misrepresentation or by threats to accompany them to a contractors' depot or railway station where they are spirited away before their absence has been noted by their friends or relations. The records of the criminal courts teem with instances of fraud, abduction of married women and young persons, wrongful confinement, intimidation and actual violence—in fact a tale of crime and outrage which would arouse a storm of public indignation in any civilised country. . . . Upon the tea industry of Assam the effects of the system are if possible even more disastrous. They are seen in the appalling rate of mortality among the contract labourers which is due to the importation of unsuitable labour and to insufficient feeding—the result of inadequate wages; in the frequent desertions; in the wretched, worn out, and diseased coolies who find a miserable end in the public hospitals or by the wayside.

The contract by which the coolie sells himself into the bondage of the planter for a period of four years has to be signed in the presence of a magistrate. This requirement is fulfilled in wholesale fashion at central stations to which the recruits are conveyed by their captors, and as a precaution against malpractices it is practically valueless.

The coolie is far from his home and friends, and generally ignorant of the language in which the transaction is carried out. When he is not actually deceived or intimidated by the agent, he is still, in the words of the present Viceroy of India, not a shrewd or independent personage, but often an almost unknowing partner to the contract. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that the great majority of the many thousands of labourers who are enlisted every year the proceedings before the magistrate are a meaningless formality.

There are naturally enormous differences in the treatment meted out to the contract coolies. On many estates they are well cared for but there are others where they are undoubtedly subjected to gross and systematic illusage. Mr Cotton proved this by extracts from official reports, confessing that "his blood boiled at this recitation of misery and wrong." Lord Curzon likewise dilated upon "the terribly high rate of mortality that prevails among the Act labourers as compared with the free labourers in Assam." The mortality among the former for the past thirteen years—and it should be borne in mind that they are all adults in the prime of life—has averaged 53·2 per 1,000. On one estate the recorded the death rate—and some of the deaths were concealed and entered as desertions—was no less than 207 per 1,000 in 1899 and 112 per 1,000 in 1900. Moreover, the dimissal of invalid coolies "to die on the road" is not at all an uncommon practice of a certain class of garden managers. No doubt the frightful amount of sickness on the estates is largely due to the fact that, although there is supposed to be a medical examination of the contract coolies, many are passed who are physically unfitted for the climate and the work. But the Chief Commissioner holds very strongly that another potent cause of the heavy mortality is that the coolies "do not always receive a living wage. In Assam, as elsewhere, free unskilled labour now commands a better price than formerly. But while the cost of living has risen, the rate of wages for coolies under penal contracts remains at the statutory minimum which was fixed upwards of thirty years ago. These wages are paid according to the tasks done, and at the present rate the average coolie earns scarcely enough to keep body and soul together.

It was to remedy this shameful state of things that the Emigration Bill was introduced at the instance of the Chief Commissioner, whose fearless advocacy of the interests of the downtrodden, helpless, half-starved coolies has brought upon him a storm of angry abuse from all who regard the labour question only from the capitalist's standpoint. His principal proposal was to raise by one rupee the monthly rate of wages payable to the coolie; and in a slightly modified form it was supported by the Viceroy and the Government of India. The Viceroy and the Government, however, were not strong enough to resist altogether the fierce opposition of the tea industry, for, although the Bill was ultimately passed into law, the increase of wages was postponed for another two years. During this period apparently all the horrors so graphically depicted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam are to continue undiminished. The fate of his very moderate proposal for putting an end to the semi-starvation of the coolies is an indication of the difficulty there would be in abolishing the whole system of penal labour contracts in Assam. Lord Curzon remarked that it was an arbitrary system, an abnormal system

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Tuesday's observations:—Disturbance in the Punjab and neighbouring hills has completely passed away and fine weather with clear skies prevails over the whole of the northwest of India. The skies are also now clear or are very lightly clouded on the West Coast and greater part of the Deccan. The air is also much drier in the Northwest and Central India. The chief feature of the weather in that area now is the unusually low temperature due to and following the storm. The mean temperature for the past 24 hours averaged thirteen degrees below the normal in the Punjab. The temperature effects of the storm are in fact very similar at present to those following the storm of the third week of April. The highest temperatures yesterday were registered on Madras Coast at Masulipatam and Coconada. Conditions are practically unchanged in the Bay and the weather still appears suspicious to the West of Arakan Coast. The weather is stormy in Tenasserim, lower Burma, Assam, and North Bengal. A residual disturbance passing through Rajputana appears to have advanced to Behar and Chota Nagpur, where the weather was also showery. Yesterday afternoon Chaibasa received seven tenths and Ranchi one inch of rain during the thunder storms yesterday. Fine weather with increasing temperature will continue in Northwest and Central India. The weather is feably unsettled in the north East India and North Bay, Assam and Bengal and will probably have a series of thunderstorms during the afternoon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and at Karachi, Bhuj, Dwarka, Surat and Ajmere, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the reporting area. Readings are highest on the West Coast and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Jamnagar, Bhuj, Dwarka and Bhavnagar and fresh to light else where.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 12° above the mean of the season at Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, while it continues considerably below over the rest of the country. The minimum generally varies by small amounts from the normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Masulipatam, and the lowest 67° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Nagapala, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Nagpur, Indore and Ahmedabad.

Light showers are reported from Goa and Cochin, and a few drops from Madras and Karwar.

The weather is generally fine everywhere except on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency, where it remains more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY. COLABA.

Bombay, 6th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29·773
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	88·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	5·0
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	212

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—May 6.

10 p.m.	83·4

TUESDAY—May 7.

8 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	86·8
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	87·1

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

THE race for Special Prizes open to boats of the Club "Tomtit" class steered by ladies, which had been put off from Tuesday 30th ultimo, on account of the weather, will be held to-morrow at 4-15 p.m. Course No. 18—5 miles. No balloon canvas allowed. Entries will close at noon to-morrow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th May.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 6th May 1901:—Gr. G. H. Phillips.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 27th April, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 27th April 1901— G I P R system...	83,99	8,02,9·0	5,863	9,92,818
I M R do ..	49,300	1,74,,300	5,109	2,29,200
Total....	2,33,299	9,77,450	11 239	12,22,018
Actuals for corresponding week ending 28th April 1900— G I P R system...	1,67,378	5,45,347	5,901	7,20,529
I M R do ...	52,837	2,08,522	13,669	2,75,049
Total ...	2,22,215	7,53,769	19,564	9,95,548
Increase or Decrease... (G I P R	+14,621	+2,57,703	—35	+2,72,289
I M R	—3,537	—34,222	—8,260	—45,819

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—April 23, at Sampigay House, Bangalore, the wife of W St Clair Johnson, of the Kulnutty Estate, Santavery, of a son.

DEATH.

ALBERT—April 25, at Rawalpindi, Phœbe Francis, the dearly loved wife of W Albert, Sub-Engineer, P W D, Railways, and daughter of the late S S Sullen, Presidency Port Master, Madras.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901.

GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES.

MR. A. F. COX, Comptroller and Auditor-General, has just sent in to the Government of India his annual report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of Government Treasuries. It deals with the twelve months, October 1899 to September 1900, a period which was remarkable for its low treasury balances. But in view of the agitation the report gives some instructive figures. In October 1898 the balance was Rs. 13,99,72,000; in October '99 Rs. 13,13,85,000, a deficiency of 86 lakhs. From that amount on the first October, the deficiency increased suddenly to 204 lakhs at the end of the same month and continued to increase almost steadily in each of the following months, till it amounted to 510 lakhs on the first of July. But in spite of the considerable reduction in the total treasury balances the amounts left in the head offices of the Presidency Banks exceeded 150 lakhs during the last ten months of the year, against a minimum of 73 lakhs prescribed in the Bank's agreements. When the previous year's report was issued the cash balances had just recovered from the effect of the famine and war of 1897-8. The relief, however, did not last long and with the re-appearance of famine came the cost of the despatch of troops to China. Land Revenue collections fell short by two crores; the expenditure on Famine Relief reached a total of eight and a half crores and ordinary civil expenditure increased by one crore. Loans and advances by Government to cultivators and the native States increased by three and a half crores. This and other causes produced as a net result a deficiency of about ten and a half crores, the total net drain on the cash balances in the twelve months amounting to more than two crores. The low cash balances were not unnaturally accompanied by heavy demands for rupees at all trade and famine centres. The amount which passed into circulation during the twelve months increased from 290 lakhs to 1,735 including 134 lakhs issued to Native States, the total average stock of the coins in the hands of Government being reduced by about a half, notwithstanding the new coinage of 773 lakhs. Every effort was made to work the Treasuries and Currency Offices with the minimum silver coin balances and the average amount held in the treasury balances diminished from 661 lakhs at the close of the previous year to 444 lakhs. An increase in the Currency transfers was caused mainly by the low treasury balances necessitating much greater resort to currency chests and that in Bank transfers was the result of smaller drawings of Council Bills on Bombay. The falling off in the treasure remittances was also due to the low treasury balance making it more convenient to send specie remittances through the Currency Department instead of the Treasury. Ajmere and Sambhar continued to be the two great surplus treasuries. The points in the Resource Operations in Bombay specially noticed are that its receipts on account of the new loan and the transfers of trade balances to Calcutta increased the surplus of the Presidency Bank by 619 lakhs over last year and reduced its demands for help from the Reserve Treasury by 1,52 lakhs. On the other hand, the adverse circumstances of the year reduced the surpluses and increased the demands of the District Treasuries. The increase in remittances from the Reserve Treasury amounted to 3,95 lakhs.

SUGAR AND BLOATED ARMAMENTS.

IN the "Empire Review," Mr. E. R. Dawson has an article in which he suggests that in view of the demands of Imperialism we should take a leaf out of the book of the Continental Powers. For years the exodus of the British rural labourer to the towns has been a subject of lament, but its economic aspects have not sufficed to turn the serious attention of statesmen to the solution of the problem presented by the decline of the agricultural villages. A few small voices have been crying in the wilderness that something should be done to restore the labourer to the land, but for all that the immigration of the sturdy sons of the soil to the cities and towns goes on increasing. In time city life has its effects which are visible in the reduced physique of the descendants of the country bred labourers; and in the meanwhile there is no replenishment of blood and sinew in the villages sufficient to supply the place of that swallowed up by the cities. If the war in South Africa has done nothing else it has helped us to see one aspect of the danger that the depopulation of the villages involves. We want more men for the Army but as Mr. Dawson points out the disappearance of the rural population would have a most serious effect upon our ability to provide the strong Army that the development of Imperialism demands. The rural population is the backbone of the army. Then how is it to be preserved? Mr. Dawson points to the example of Continental Nations who for years past have "nursed" their rural recruiting grounds, by creating and fostering industries to bind the people to the soil. By this means they have been able to draw on the country populations for the vast armies which they are obliged to maintain. This is the explanation of the sugar bounties. France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium and Holland contribute annually between them, sums amounting to ten millions to cultivators of beetroot, "mainly that the people may dwell on the land and be ready for the call of arms." Moreover, owing to the internal tax on sugar the local consumption falls very considerably short of the production of the agriculturists and the net result, as far as we are concerned, is that we contribute annually fifteen millions sterling to assist our neighbours' military schemes. We have here a reason stronger than any previously put forward, why we should desire the abolition of the sugar bounties. That result can be attained by the imposition of a countervailing duty or by the prohibition of the import of sugar from any country that declines to join an abolition convention. In either case the effect must be to compel the foreign countries to create a home consumption or permit the industry to collapse. The abolition of the bounties would, Mr. Dawson holds, provide England's opportunity to establish a great industry giving employment in the country to numbers of men now driven to the large centres of population in the hope of finding work.

Experiments in the cultivation of beetroot in England have been carried on for some time. The results obtained by the Council of the Chamber of Agriculture so recently as 1899 are stated to compare favourably with the average return for the last seven years of the beet crop of Germany, whose returns are the highest of all the bounty fed sugar producers. In the counties in the United Kingdom suitable for the growth of beetroot it is calculated that a million acres could be planted with a sugar crop. This, it is estimated, would yield twelve million tons of roots from which could be produced about one and a half million tons of British grown sugar, an amount equal to the present consumption in the United Kingdom. Mr. Dawson gives some very interesting figures as to the extent of the industry which would be thus created. To work the estimated crop three hundred factories, employing a total of 100,000 hands, would be necessary. Such an industrial enterprise would require a capital investment of fifteen millions sterling. On the other hand we would retain the fifteen millions which we contribute to the maintenance of Continental armaments. Two hundred thousand field labourers would be necessary; they would receive three millions in wages, while the factory bill would be over half that amount. Furthermore the British refining industry would be made prosperous and the amount of sugar refined would be vastly increased. Allied trades would also greatly benefit. Altogether it is calculated that in time the sugar industry in the United Kingdom, rendered possible by the abolition of the continental bounties would be able to give employment to 350,000 men. Any rise in the retail price of sugar due to the abolition of the bounties, would, Mr. Dawson contends, be an almost negligible quantity, owing to the action of free competition. Neither does he think that the sweet making, jam and confectionery trades, which are said to be built up on the bounty gift, would be seriously affected All roads lead to Imperialism in these days and in his conclusion the reviewer contends that the British Government owes this duty to the colonies, to the workers in the factory as well as to the toilers in the field, that they shall bring about the end of the sugar bounties. Legislation having that result will, by the means described, assist in restoring the labourer to the soil and thereby maintain the population from which the best elements of the army are recruited. There is, however, something absent from Mr. Dawson's argument. He omits the fact that while the Continental States assist the people to remain on the land bounties and subsidies are but subordinate to and in consequence of conscription. While the restoration of the labourer to the soil is desirable for economic reasons and for the further reason that we should be less at the mercy of a foe who might attempt to starve us out, it may be questioned whether the prosperity of the rural districts would alone be an aid to recruiting? We can always count upon volunteers when the need for them arises, but permanent recruiting seems to depend less upon prosperity than upon its opposite.

FISH PRESERVATION IN KASHMIR.

THE number of men in India who take an interest in angling is comparatively few. Angling in England is growing more popular each year, but in India many fishermen lose their love for the rod amid the more exciting pleasures of hunting, pigsticking, polo and shooting. It is also a fact that many so-called sportsmen practice methods for capturing fish which they would not dream of adopting in England, and which if practised there would result in the imposition of a heavy fine or imprisonment. It is, however, lamentable that Englishmen should set such a bad example to the native, who is a born poacher and who carries on the work of destruction with absolute ruthlessness. In Northern India the slaughter of fish in many rivers is tremendous, and in a few years such destruction must have an ill effect. Kashmir is noted for the excellence of its fishing, but the long continued depredations of poacher has caused a scarcity of fish. The waters, however, are henceforth to be placed under control, and although it will be impossible to suppress poaching altogether the rivers controlled by the Jammu and Kashmir Fisheries Regulations will have a fair chance of recovery, and all sportsmen will be glad to know that a great advance has been made in the right direction.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE rain which has fallen all over Western India has been of great assistance to agriculturists in the preparation of their fields for monsoon crops. There has been good rain in many districts in Kathiawar, in the Konkan and parts of the Deccan, and a much larger area will be brought under cultivation this year as compared with the acreage sown last season. The harvests are nearly completed, and the cotton-crop has been gathered. There is, however, much distress, and persons come on relief works at a rate of over 15,000 per week. In Bombay Presidency there are 341,643 persons dependent on Government relief, and as the total for the whole of India is only 377,293 it will be at once seen that this Presidency is worst off. In Central Provinces, where the famine was as intense as in any part, the total persons on relief is under a thousand, the explanation being found in the fact that last year's crops were excellent in Central Provinces whereas in this Presidency they were more or less indifferent owing to premature cessation of the rains. In Madras prospects are generally favourable, and a good rainfall has improved the aspect in Bengal, satisfactory progress being made in sowing and cultivation. Favourable weather has enabled the ryots in North Western Provinces to garner their crops which are most satisfactory, and in the Punjab the yield is above average to good. Locusts have caused trouble but the depredations of these pests were not serious. In Assam, although rain has fallen, more is required. The situation is not without promise, and in Central India the crops have produced a good outturn. Coffee is in blossom in Coorg; land is being prepared in Berar, and harvesting is proceeding in Mysore and Hyderabad.

BRITISH LOSSES IN APRIL.

THE concluding stage of the war is, according to the latest casualty list published, not attended with less immunity from death and wounds. The total British casualties for April are set down at eight officers killed and twenty wounded, and 122 men killed and 206 wounded, and when to these are added the number of officers and men who have died through disease or are on the sick list, it will be seen that we are still paying a heavy price for the pacification of South Africa. It is only to be expected that while the present guerilla tactics of the Boers last our losses will be heavy. The small marauding bodies of the enemy who have recently come into conflict with our troops, though defeated in nearly every instance, have always managed to account for a good many of our officers and men, and, indeed, in most of these skirmishes our losses have been disproportionate to the enemy's. The casualty list for May threatened to be heavy with a big battle at Hartebeestefontein imminent, where it was reported Delarey had decided to offer fight to his pursuers, but Reuter now reports that Hartebeestefontein has been evacuated and that the commandos have scattered. It is quite possible, however, that Delarey has some other game on hand and that our generals will meet with serious opposition—possibly a pitched battle will be fought—before they succeed in laying the redoubtable Boer leader by the heels. At Pretoria we hear that the aggressive policy of Lord Kitchener is having a great effect. The daily surrenders at all the camps have caused a more hopeful feeling, though the end of the trouble may still be a long way off.

THE ROYAL WELCOME AT MELBOURNE.

The Australian Colonies have never been wanting in expressions of loyalty and enthusiasm towards the Princes of the Royal House who have honoured them with a visit, and the warmth and fervour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall's reception at Melbourne, especially at the present juncture when hundreds of colonials are fighting in the Empire's cause in South Africa side by side with British troops, may easily be pictured. An Australian welcome is proverbial and their Royal Highnesses are certain to have an interesting as well as an instructive visit. It is of course not the Duke's first visit to Australia as he visited the Colonies with the late Prince Albert Victor when a midshipman.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK.

Sir Arthur Havelock's appointment to the Governorship of Tasmania, reported by Reuter, will not come as a surprise. His administrative ability when Governor of Ceylon and more recently as Governor of Madras was well thought of by the Home Government, and his new appointment will be regarded in official circles as a fitting recognition of the success he achieved in these two appointments. Sir Arthur, it is satisfactory to note, has made a wonderful recovery from the severe injuries he received in the recent attack made on him by garrotters at Algiers and will be able to leave for Tasmania shortly.

At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies connected with the death of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,33,251 was announced as contributed from the deceased's estate and by his relations for various charitable purposes. To this amount is to be added the sum of Rs 35,000, which was to be announced at the ceremony this morning for similar purposes.

AN Old Marlborough dinner will be held at Simla on May 28th.

THERE will be eleven appointments offered in the Indian Forest Department this season.

THE actual number of persons now in receipt of relief is 377,000, or an increase of 23,000.

A REVISED scheme is being prepared for the provision of a special corps for the artillery needs of the North-West Frontier defences.

ON the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the 48th Bengal Infantry will be linked with the 6th and 10th Jat Regiments of Bengal Infantry, the 13th Bengal Infantry being removed from its present group and linked with the 2nd, 4th and 16th Bengal Infantry.

A SLIGHT fall of rain is reported during the past week from the hilly-part of the Rawalpindi district. Prices of food grains are generally falling, except in Delhi, where a rise is reported. The harvesting of spring crops continues, and sowings of autumn crops have begun in Shahpur. Standing crops are flourishing.

THE following are the details of cholera in the Kashmir State. For the week ending 21st April:—Jammu province no cases or deaths. Kashmir excluding Srinagar, 173 cases and 64 deaths. Srinagar no cases or deaths. For the week ending 28th April:—Jammu no cases or deaths. Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, 294 cases and 121 deaths; Srinagar one case and one death.

DR. RUTHERFORD HARRIS is not only an expert on matters South African. In coaching circles he is looked upon as an efficient whip, and those who travelled on his 'Rocket' coach, which last year ran between Newport and Tintern Abbey, speak enthusiastically of the workmanlike manner in which he manipulates the ribbons. London will see little of Dr. Harris this summer, for he has again decided to run his coach on exactly the same roads as last year. The season will soon be in full swing and throughout June, July, August, and September the 'Rocket' will run three days a week between Newport and Tintern Abbey and Newport and Raglan Castle alternately. The Raglan route is a charming one, passing as it does such interesting places as Caerleon and Llangibby Castle (where the doctor resides). Altogether it is a seventeen-mile spin, while from Newport to Tintern Abbey is a twenty-mile run. Last year the coach was filled daily, and did tremendous business.

THE AWAKENING OF VERA.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S NEW BOOK.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

FROM Count Leo Tolstoi's new novel, "Who is Right?" we reproduce the first chapter, which was read by Countess Tolstoi lately at Moscow, at a public entertainment. It is as follows:

It was towards the middle of October. The Land Inspector in one of the wheat-growing Governments was receiving the visit of a sister-in-law, who with her husband and daughter had arrived at the estate at eleven in the morning. The Inspector was not greatly pleased at this visit. A hunt with the hounds was projected for that day in honour of the prince, a rich and powerful neighbour. The hunting party had arrived the day before, and the prince, who was coming and would possibly stay all night, might follow at any minute. The two brothers-in-law were sitting in the study. The master of the house, a handsome, lively men, with hair combed smoothly back, and a slight moustache, was walking excitedly up and down the room, with a cigarette in his hand. He spoke passionately, whilst his somewhat thick-set brother-in-law answered with an ironical smile on his lips, and in a lazy tone. Both men had had the same education, and had also the same views. Both were in the public service, the master of the house, Anatole Dmitrijewitsch Lyshin, being Land-Inspector; his guest, Wladimir Ivanowitsch Spesiwzew, Member of the Council at the Ministry of Agriculture. Both brothers-in-law held liberal views, and were pretty indifferent as to religion. One would have thought that the two men would have nothing to dispute about and yet they had the greatest trouble to agree about any subject. The tone of their conversation now betrayed irritation and irony. "I do recognise the electoral principle in its full meaning," said the master of the house; "but I will not allow myself to be crushed by it, and give up a position where I can be of use to others." "How can anybody approve of the electoral principle, and at the same time accept a post which has been created in the place of that principle?" "I did not make the law." "I, on the other hand, cannot understand how a man with any self-esteem can, in our times, seriously discuss the question whether a full grown man and father of a family can be subjected to corporal punishment. There are offices which one simply must not accept." "One may and must accept them . . . not idle about. . . . If we step on one side the post will be filled by swindlers, and all is then lost! . . . Oh, bother, let us drop the subject!" "All right; let us drop it," answered Wladimir, smiling ironically, and laying aside the paper-cutter with which he had been playing.

A lackey enters with the words, "A message from the District Council." Anatole Dmitrijewitsch, glad to break off the disagreeable conversation, steps quickly into the ante-room. Scarcely was he gone when Wladimir Ivanowitsch also laid aside his ironical smile. He only put it on to vex his brother-in-law "What does it matter to me," he thought, "it is, perhaps, all the same to me! But in such cases one should not try to play the Liberal of the Sixties." He was now very much vexed that he had let himself be induced by his wife to come here. The thought of his wife, who, since her last journey abroad, had tried hard to make herself look younger, by no means put him in a better temper. "Why don't they call us to dinner?" he thought, "I am sure everything will be horrid and heavy!" He took up a book lying on the table, and began to read the biography of a general. At the same moment Anatole Dimitrijewitsch, who was walking quickly through the ante room, was saying to himself, "A repugnant fellow. No, not exactly repugnant, but thoroughly unbearable. That condescension! That disdainful self-conciousness! I cannot bear the man!" . . . . .

"Is it you, Anatole?" said a little creature, who appeared in the half-open door of a bedroom. "No, please don't come in! Marja is just dressing. . . . May I put Wladimir into your study? I want his room for the Prince," Anatole Dmitrijewitsch made a wry face, which did not pass unnoticed by his wife. . . . It was disagreeable to him that the brother-in-law should spend a night in his study "Why should I only make shift and not you, too?" cried Vera Nokolajewna. "Nothing of the sort. . . . It's all the same to me! Take my study, for what I care. Take what you like, but only. . . . " And without saying what only, Anatole passed quickly into his office.

. . . . . .

In the nursery also efforts were being made to while away the time as well as possible till dinner. Here sat Vera the beautiful, slender, red-cheeked, vivacious daughter of Wladimir Ivanowitsch on the sofa, surrounded by all the little Lyshins, who looked up, entranced at their beautiful cousin, and were nearly beside themselves with joy. Only the little Anatole Dmitrijewitsch who had climbed on to Vera's knee, could not share the general ecstacy of his elder sisters and brothers. He found that his cousins knees were no softer than those of his Marja, and the fact that these knees were coveted by a glossy satin dress did not make the least impression upon him. One could not eat satin and he felt that it was dinner time. Vera related how when she was in Italy she had dragged away a dog from some street boys who were torturing it. "Did the street boys then lip the dog be?" asked the chubby Wassja. All eyes were turned towards the stupid questioner so that he blushed to the roots of his hair and the beads of prespiration stood on his brow. The entrance of the nurse who came with the Swiss governess to fetch the children released Wassja from his painful situation. But the children went into the garden, with Vera, and would not have anything to do with the governess. The latter gazed with envious looks, full of hatred, after the beautiful girl, who in a few hours had robbed her of the children's affection.

Meanwhile, great excitement and feverish activity reigned in the kitchen. "Who was to dream that they would all come here to-day" said the man cook. "And what sort of a dish will it be, if I kill the the fowls, and roast them directly afterwards?" He seized the fowl which was held out to him, chopped off its head at a blow, threw the bird on one side, and then stepped into the yard, where his female colleague and a kitchen boy were trying to creep stealthily up to two fowls. The latter saw that it was a matter of life and death, and ran off more quickly than ever. Well, how are you getting on asked the cook. The woman holding her apron ready to catch them rushed as fast as her legs would carry her at the fowls, who fled cackling, into some lilac bushes, out of which neither the woman nor the desperate kitchen boy could fetch them. "For goodness' sake, don't let them make off," gasped the woman. "Just help us a bit, Petrowitsch!" The cook only smiled, but when one of the fowls came foolishly too near the wall, he quickly jammed it into a corner, and in spite of its desperate struggles and cackling, seized it by the neck. "This is how it's done," he said, "and how far have you got?"

Finally by the united efforts of the cuisiniere and kitchen boy, who relieved one another by turns, and did not allow the fowl to gain breath, the task was accomplished. "Please settle with me now," said a peasant to the housekeeper. About sunrise he had offered a sheep for sale. After waiting for a long time the sheep was accepted, but the peasant had to skin it himself in the barn. He had to wait for his money till nearly evening, but at last the price, one rouble, eighty copecks, was paid him. He went slowly to the town with the money in his pocket.

The whole family were assembled at dinner, Vera being here also the centre of attraction. Even the tutor, a bashful student of theology, was favoured with a bold look. The lady of the house, however did not seem to be quite satisfied with her, as she noticed the impression which her niece had made on the master of the house. The Swiss governess, too looked daggers at Vera. A man-servant rushed into the dining room, quite out of breath, and cried out that the Prince had just driven up. "Why do you rush in so out of breath?" grumbled the master of the house, and stood up to go to meet his distinguished visitor. Directly afterwards, however, he was sorry for the rebuke which had escaped him.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE EVACUATION OF HARTEBEESTE-FONTEIN.

THE BOER LOSSES.

THE BRITISH LOSSES IN APRIL.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Boers have evacuated Hartebeestefontein and are scattering North-West and South.

Delarey has gone with the Southern portion.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that the latest return gives four Boers killed, five wounded, and 148 prisoners and surrenders besides 106,600 rounds of ammunition and 120 wagons captured.

The total British casualties during April were eight officers killed and twenty wounded and 122 men killed and 206 wounded.

TYPHOID IN THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Brodrick replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the monthly average of typhoid cases in the Army in South Africa in January, February and March last was 2,086 and the average number of deaths 353.

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS.

The "Times" says it is indispensable that we send fresh troops to South Africa. Letters from its correspondents show that unless the war is finished by September it will continue for another year.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS AT MELBOURNE.

Lord Hopetoun with the Federal and many State ministers welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on the Melbourne pier-head and their Royal Highnesses then drove to Government House amid unceasing thunders of artillery and the roar of cheering.

The triumphal arches and the general scheme of decorations were exceptionally fine.

GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA.

Sir Arthur Havelock has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.

THE COAL DUTY VOTED.

The Commons have agreed to the Export duty on coal by 333 against 227 votes.

PLAGUE IN CAPE COLONY.

One case of plague has occurred at Port Elizabeth.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The Plague continues to decrease in Upper India. The deaths last week fell in the Bengal districts from 1,707 to 1,198, in the Punjab from 547 to 524, in the North West Provinces from 424 to 287, and in Calcutta from 215 to 156. On the other hand the Bombay city returns rise from 393 to 410 deaths, Karachi City from 270 to 297, and Kashmir from 23 to 46 deaths. The total for India is 3,298 deaths against 4,093 in the previous seven days.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BURHANPUR, APRIL 7.

At a public meeting held under the presidency of the Honourable Rao Sahib Bhuskatte, it was unanimously resolved to send messages expressing their heartfelt condolence upon the most lamentable death of Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Baronet, to the Petit family.

POONA MAY 7TH.

The Oothomdas ceremony of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit was performed by Dustoor Cursetjee Dossabhoy Bhapoo in the fire temple of Kadmi, assisted by all the Iranis and Parsees of Poona. The Dastoor expressed in a few words the sympathy of the community at the loss of one of the leaders of public charities. Mr. Dinshaw Merwanjee in supporting, said that Sir Dinshaw took a great liking to Iranis when they first landed in Bombay and was the first to support them. He had given lacs of rupees in charity and the Iranis will feel his loss very much. A telegram of condolence was sent to the late Sir Dinshaw's family

INDORE MAY 7TH.

The late Sir Dinshaw Manakjee Petit Baronet's four days' funeral ceremonies are being performed in Indore. Mr. Hormusji Manakji Bhamgaras Agiari Dasturji Sahib Khurshedji Jamshedji Jamaspasana of Mhow, presided this afternoon at the third day's ceremony.

HUBLI, MAY 7.

The late Sir Dinshaw's Uthomna ceremony was performed to-day at Petit's bungalow, Hubli, where all the Parsis of Hubli, Dharwar, Gadag and Kopbal attended in honor of the deceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived hear yesterday morning.

NAPLES, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here (Calcutta Boats) day before yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer s.s. Imperatrix from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats easier.

Good Bhowsnugger 3 15-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

THE testing butts for big guns at Woolwich are shortly to be removed to a site some distance from the Royal Arsenal. At the time when the butts were constructed the testing round was sufficiently remote from the workshops, but the growth of the Arsenal has raided the intervening space until the two are nearly one. The extensions put up on account of war work are so close to the butts that the new buildings cannot retain a square foot of glass owing to the concussions. A single discharge has produced a ten pound shower of glass, and subsequent firing has added quite as much again to the bill of costs. So the old embankment will catch no more shot, and the new one, will rear its solid backing at a less costly distance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Colonel Jones and Major Oldfield are posted Commanding Royal Engineers, Secunderabad District and Soman Kurram Toche, respectively.

Captain Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, returns to duty, while Lieut-Col Tenley, 1st Bombay Lancers has six months' extension of leave at home.

Major Lamb, 1st Cheshires, is appointed Commandant Colaba Depot, vice Major Parkinson vacated.

Captain Pigon, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiates D. A. A. G. Musketry, Quetta, vice Captain Harvey on eight months' leave.

Bombay Arrivals, May 7—Cooper, Major, Punjab, 2nd P. I. on furlough from Edwardesabad.

Dunbar, Lieutenant, Bo. 20th Hussars on leave from Mhow.

Departure May 7—Jennings, Major, Bengal, R. A., on leave to England.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FROM AUSTRALIA.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday, with the Indian Contigent, cosisting of 5 British officers, 34 Native officers, 1 Hospital Assistant, 66 non-commissioned officers and men, and 100 public and private followers, which took part in the Australian Commonwealth celebrations. The vessel arrived in Bombay 1-15 p.m. The contingent will be disembarked harbour at to-day and will be railed to Deolali for distribution. The special train will leave Sassoon Dock at 5-40 p. m. (local time). The Dalhousie left Sydney on the 4th April and called at Batavia, Thursday Island and Colombo. The contingent was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Peyton and was well received wherever it went. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut.-Col. Peyton, 14th Bengal Lancers ; Captain Campbell, 18th Bengal Lancers ; Capt. Henegan, 10th Burma Rifles ; Lieut. Pocock, 19th Bombay Infantry ; and Major Scott, I. M. S.

The Dalhousie reached Sydney on the 23rd December and remained there during the Commonwealth celebrations. She left on a visit to Brisbane on the 14th January, arriving there on the 16th, and left again on the 19th for Melbourne, calling at Sydney en route to coal. She arrived at Melbourne on the 25th, but owing to the lamentable death of the late Queen, the festivities which had been arranged the were put off. The contingent attended a memorial service on the 27th January at Melbourne, on the 4th February the Dalhousie sailed for Auckland, New Zealand, where she arrived on the 11th and remained until the 19th February. During her stay at Auckland the Government arranged for a trip of the officers of the Dalhousie and the contingent to Rotorna to see the famous hot springs of New Zealand. After leaving Auckland the Dalhousie visited Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, and Port Lyttleton and returned to Wellington on the 6th March, from whence the vessel left for Hobart arriving there on the 14th. After a stay of four days she left for Melbourne for the purpose of docking. She again sailed from Melbourne on the 25th March and called at Sydney for coal but was detained till 4th April owing to a coal strike. She left for Bombay on the 4th via Torres Straits calling at Thursday Island for coal on the 15th and Batavia on the 24th, leaving the next day for Colombo where she arrived on the 3rd instant. During the stay in the various ports of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, the greatest hospitality and kindness were extended to the contingent, both by the Government and the inhabitants. Wherever the vessel visited all theatres were thrown open free of charge to all officers and men of the Dalhousie and the contingent and in every way efforts were made to make the visit a most enjoyable one. The appreciation of the contingent indicates that the efforts for their entertainment were highly successful.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

A UNIQUE SERVICE.

WORK OF THE R.I.M. DALHOUSIE.

Of the many great institutions which the famous East India Campany gave birth to in the Indian possessions of the Empire there is none perhaps possessing a more honourable history or offering more coveted positions than the Royal Indian Marine to which service belongs the Dalhousie, troopship of the Indian Contingent. The Royal Indian Marine, sprang from the purely military institution, the Indian navy, which latter service was converted, at the termination of the Indian mutiny, into the combined military and commercial service of the Royal Indian Marine. The Indian navy was under the direct management of the East India Company, but was controlled to a certain extent by the Home authorities. The Royal Indian Marine, however, is entirely controlled by the Indian Government, though the sanction of the British Admiralty is required in regard to certain details. The principal work of the R.I.M. (the only royal service in India) is in trooping around the Indian coast, moving troops over to Burmah and other districts and lately trooping wherever the Indian troops are ordered.

Like the Bengal pilot service, the R.I.M. is recruited from the training ships Conway and Worcester, but with this difference—that the applicant must be under twenty-two years of age, must have served three years in a sailing vessel, and must hond a second-mate's certificate. But even with these advantages the aspirant to the service must command another all-important consideration—interest; not so much the prevailing influence of great people and friends of the Secretary of State in London (with whom the appointments rest), but the fact of having had relations in the different public services of India. The plums are given to men who can claim the longest string of relatives who have served India. When the last vacancy occured in the service there were nearly three hundred applicants for the position. And small wonder when it is understood that it is one of the best sea services in the world, both for pay pension and leave. The leave granted is on a most liberal scale—two months in every year, six months every three years, and a year at the end of five years.

There are sixty river boats in the service, four defence boats (armed), eight torpedo boats and seven troopers. These latter are all armed, but do not carry their guns, which, however, are mounted periodically, in order to be tested and for practice purposes. They are all of the quick-firing order. One boat is stationed at Aden (for political purposes), another up the Persian Gulf, another at Burmah (serving the lighthouses, conveying relief crews provisions, etc.) and a number of small river boats work up and down the Irlusda river, Brahma steaming 300 or 400 miles up the river. All transport work for the Indian Government is in charge of the Royal Indian Marine even where vessels are chartered. In this connection it will be remembered that the service was highly complimented by the Home authorities on the remarkable expedition with which it landed the troops from India at the Cape at the beginning of the South African trouble. From the time it received orders to take 10,000 men to the Cape it was exactly seven days to the time the transports sailed for Capetown. The arrangements in regard to the transport work are so finely arranged that an officer is always waiting at the port of destination when the men arrive, and has everything ready for disembarkation and for the immediate return of the transport. At the present moment there is an officer at each principal port in China in readiness for transports sailing under the orders of the R.I.M.

The Royal Indian Marine is directed by a captain of the Royal Navy on the Active List, for whose service the Indian Government applies to the Home authorities. This officer is called the Director of the Royal Indian Marine and holds the post for five years. Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., A. D. C., is the present director, and he also acts as naval adviser to the Indian Government. The post of assistant director is held by an officer of the service holding a captain's rank, and there is also a deputy director in Calcutta, who is also a captain of the R. I. M. On of the lieutenants is always with the East India squadron for a training in gunnery and torpedo work. The port officers of India (similar to our harbourmasters in New Zealand) are all Indian Marine commanders.

The Lascars for the crews of the R.I.M vessels are recruited from the Ratnagari district, south of Bombay, the natives of which district are supposed to be descendants of the old Indian pirates. They have been found to be fine sailors, extremely willing and give practically no trouble. A small boy (from twelve years) entering the service receives eight rupees a month and his rations. There are four different grades and the pay rises up to thirty-five rupees.

If the officers of the Dalhousie are a fair sample of the men engaged in the R.I.M., then the Indian Government may well be proud—as it undoubtedly is—of the officers of its marine service.

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE WAR BUDGET.

A DEFICIT OF FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 19.

WHEN Sir Michael Hicks-Beach introduced his supplementary estimates for the war last year, Sir William Harcourt observed that he did not envy the task that lay before the Chancellor of the Exchequer in presenting his next Budget. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had that task to perform last night and he did not find it happy. It was a gloomy budget, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the honest course. With a frankness that did not spare the feelings of his colleagues, he plainly stated the financial results of the campaign. "I am trying to be frank and fearless" he said, at one portion of his speech, and he succeeded very well. "Disgustingly frank" was the comment of one observer, but at any rate the position needed plain statement. The Bill for the war, including 5 1-2 millions for the China Expedition, comes to 153 millions. The deficit on the budget is 55 millions. The increase of twopence on the income tax, the sugar tax and the export duty on coal are expected to raise only eleven millions. When the suspension of the Sinking Fund has been reckoned in there is still a deficit of £39,000,000. To meet this there are to be fresh borrowings. Here are some of the facts and consequences of the financial situation, as Sir Michael expounded it: The National Debt has again leapt up to over Seven Hundred Millions. The limit of profitable taxation has been reached on most articles subject to customs and excise duties. A reversion has been made to the obsolete system—which Free Trade and the French Treaty killed—of export duties. A great article of universal and popular consumption, which has been free of duty for more than a generation, has been subjected to a heavy duty. The Transvaal War is admitted to have cost more than double that of the Crimean War, and an attempt to subdue two farming republics has imposed a heavier strain than the final effort to smash Napoleon in Spain. No limit can be placed either to the cost or the duration of that war. No proximate or likely contribution to that war can be obtained from the gold-fields of the Transvaal.

Last year there was an attempt to disguise the magnitude of our liabilities by unfolding them slowly and including many of them in supplementary estimates after the first and worst shock had been communicated to the country. Sir Michael last night took an exactly opposite course. He has learned that the House does not like supplementary estimates and uses them to discount the accuracy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. So what he did was to announce a deficit of £39,000,000, to be raised by loan, even after the new taxation and the suspension of the Sinking Fund have been taken into account and then to say that he proposed to raise, not that amount, but £60,000,000—"just to be on the safe side" as he put it. Besides being "shocking" beyond expectation this policy may also turn out to be sagacious, for if any of the money raised by loan remains in hand at the end of the year the Government will be able to claim some recognition for moderation and economy. The immense deficit of £55,000,000 is to be wiped off partly by new taxation and partly by the raising of a new loan. The income tax is to be raised 2d. and stands at 1s. 2d. in the pound; sugar is to be taxed by a graduated scale, according to the degrees of its refinement when it is imported, and there is to be a tax of 1s. a ton on exports of coal. The principle underlying these new taxes, which it is safe to say no Chancellor of the Exchequer would have dared to propose before the present war, is that the basis of taxation is to be broadened. The old Free Trade principle that all things should be free except a few luxuries, has gone by the board, though Sir Michael disclaimed any Protectionist motives. Nevertheless, some members interested in the sugar-refining industry have inconveniently decided already to regard the sugar tax as Protectionist and as an instalment of what they have long demanded—a check on bounty fed imports. The export duty on coal—which wears an air of novelty, so long is it since we had such a thing as an export duty in this country—is a plain return to the days before Sir Robert Peel. But in spite of all, Sir Michael has the crowning gift of courage. He has preferred to bring in an unpopular Budget—that will turn the stomach of all the "villa" constituencies of the Government and of all the coalowners and shipowners—rather than commit the financial enormity of refusing to pay a fraction of our own debts and toss them all on to the National Debt. For the rest, Sir Michael displayed that mixture of grimness and dry humour in unexpected places which always makes him attractive to hear.

From the very beginning of his speech Sir Michael was gloomy. Reviewing the past years he pointed out that everything had brought in less money than in the previous year. But his depression did not exclude the grim humorous touches. Beer had brought in less money because so many beer-drinkers and so many of those who excite beer-drinking, as Sir Michael pleasantly put it, had been absent in South Africa. After a disheartening review of several sources of revenue, he turned to what he grimly called a more agreeable subject"—the death duties. In this matter Sir Michael was again disheartening—not enough millionaires had died. The millionaires had been disappointing; but, said Sir. Michael "I don't complain. I mourn the falling off, but I have betters expectations of the future.' The tone, the words—everything—struck the true springs of humour. So the painful retrospect went through to the end, and then came the proposals for the future. These would offer 'a painful contrast' to the statements of some previous years. Sir William Harcourt's head hardly ever ceased to add assent to all these remarks. A long pause followed the announcement of the huge deficit. It was allowed for emphasis and effect. Again the impression came that the Budget was being presented with a designed and almost brutal plainness. At first sight it might seem that this vast deficit was only a special war deficit. Not a bit of it! Sir Michael would not leave the subject till he had made the House understand that great sums like these would henceforth be required every year. There was the building scheme for the navy! and the scheme for the reform and expansion of the army. These are not temporary measures. No, there was no doubt about it. Unless there be a violent reversal of policy in the future, England has ceased for ever to be a cheap country to live in. "These sums," said Sir Michael again and again, "are to meet the increase in ordinary expenditure. If the war suddenly ceased, we still should be unable to remit much of the new taxation."

"I for my part," said Sir Michael at the close of his review "think all this expenditure necessary." This aroused a great shout of dissent from the Opposition, but, Sir Michael argued everyone wants money. The only difference is that the Conservatives want it for one thing and Liberals for another. Coming to the new proposals, the argument for taxing sugar was ingenious. All use it. Very well, then, this tax will show even the poorest man in England that he cannot have a war without paying for it. The graduated tax will begin at 4s. 2d. a cwt., and go down to 2s. a cwt on raw sugar. Thirdly there was the proposal to charge 1s, a ton on exported coal—a proposal which has excited more opposition on both sides of the House than either the rise in the income tax or the tax on sugar. The last passages of the speech took on the intensity of gloom, thanks to Sir D. Barbour's report on the finances of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. There is no help to look for from these, sources unfortunately, or at least it will not come yet. After reckoning up the cost of the war Sir Michael proceeded to drive home some historic parallels. The cost was double that of the Crimean War, it exceeded the charge for the two closing years of the Peninsular War, army and navy included. For an enterprise of such magnitude we could no longer rely on temporary expedients. The funded debt must be resorted to, and the ironical Chancellor hinted that the advocate of its redemption would have full scope for his energies. And, with a few more rough protests that he had spoken nothing but the truth, and that his Budget was the child of hard necessity, he brought his great speech to a characteristically abrupt conclusion.

Sir William Harcourt dwelt lovingly, on a few first principles of finance which are dear to him. But really he reserved all serious criticism. As a Welsh member he put in one little word against the coal tax. The outbreak on the Ministerial side came sooner than was expected. First Sir Edgar Vincent revolted, then Mr. Beckett, then Mr. J. Wilson. Sir E. Vincent speaking in the tone of one moved more by sorrow than anger, lamented that the Government was proposing to pay far too little out of revenue. Mr. Beckett one of the Government's best supporters in the North of England, declared that Sir Michael's speech was alarming. Mr. John Redmond took Mr. Beckett's speech as a typical straw showing that the direction of the wind is changing. The Parliamentary sensation was Mr. Redmond's indication of Mr. Chamberlain as the real object of Sir Michael's homilies. "There will be no more Mafficking after this," he exclaimed and it was perhaps the comment that most aptly reflected the feeling in members' minds. Mr. John Wilson, the member for Falkirk, displayed a sheaf of telegrams which his constituents had sent him condemning the coal tax. He pointed out how many of his constituents had entered into contracts at a few pence profit on a ton. Now they would be half ruined. "The gold mines ought to pay," said Mr. Wilson. Great cheering rose from the benches opposite. "No, no," said Mr. Wilson, taking the cheering as an implication against his loyalty to the Government's South African policy; "I am all for the war, and we must pay for it ourselves unless"—he added, causily, —"we can find a substitute."

THE STORM AT KARACHI.

THE following shipping disasters caused by the recent storm are reported:—A cargo boat, containing bags of grain, sank in the harbour, and another native craft from the Cutch Coast capsized near the breakwater at Manora, and the crew succeeded in reaching the shore only, with the greatest difficult sustaining serious injuries. The telegraph steamer Partic Stewart, coming up from Bombay, noticed signs of distress from a mast less country craft not far from the Indus Bank, and promptly realizing the position Commander Tyndal called for volunteers to rescue the natives. Mr. Carnegie, the Second Officer, and several lascars responded, gallantly putting off in the ship's cutter, although a tremendous sea was running. They eventually succeeded with great pluck and perseverence in rescuing all on board, consisting of sixteen members of the crew and eight passengers. The craft was abandoned.

A CONSPICUOUS PLANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every one who loves flowers (and who does not) should take notice of that beautiful yellow creeper which now hangs over the foot-path between the National Bank of India and Watson's Hotel, exactly opposite to Beynon and Co., the Chemists.

It is by no means common in Bombay, but another of these plants is to be seen in the Ladies' Gymkhana on Malabar Hill and both were, no doubt, introduced by Mr. H. M. Birdwood.

Unfortunately this beautiful creeper has no popular name amongst us, so that those who wish to take note of it must record it as *Chonemorpha macrophylla*. This is rather a mouthful and the only way of swallowing it is to remember that *chone* means a funnel and *morphe* a form, in allusion to the shape of the corolla.—Yours, &c.,

WHITE MALLEE.

THE BOER PRISONERS AT CRICKET.

The Ahmednagar Garrison were challenged last Saturday to a game of cricket by the Boer prisoners. The Boer team, which comprised some of the pick of the Pretoria Cricket Club, gave a very good account of themselves compiling 152 runs. Upon the Station team taking the wicket they played until dark, making an equal number of runs for the loss of six wickets, thus winning by four wickets. Numerous games have been arranged for the recreation of the prisoners of war.

BOMBAY CRICKET PROSPECTS.

Local cricket will be strengthened this season by the presence of Major E. J. Lamb of the Cheshire Regiment, who is now Commandant at Colaba. Major Lamb first came before the Indian cricket public at Secunderabad where for his regiment and the local Gymkhana he scored consistently. His greatest performance was two separate hundreds in a match for his regiment in 1899, a feat which has only been performed by three other batsmen in Indian cricket, viz. Mr. T. B. Sellars, Brockwell, and Sergt. Green. Major Lamb is also a very fair bowler and in this department of the game should prove a tower of strength to the Gymkhana.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, W. H. G. Ulett, who was convicted last week of cheating Messrs. William Watson and Co., was placed at the bar on further charges of cheating.

Mr. John Cronan said he was the general manager of Watson's Esplanade Hotel. Being shown four cheques for Rs. 250, drawn by the accused on the Alliance Bank of Simla, witness said they came into his hands in the ordinary course of business, about the 20th March last when they were returned to him by Messrs. William Watson and Co. They purported to be signed by the accused and were returned as dishonored Mr. Cronan added the accused's father had already paid the money, and he did not at all wish to press the charge against the accused. He had already been sufficiently punished.

In answer to the magistrate, accused said he signed the cheques produced before the court, and that he had no account at the Bank. Mr. Cronan said the cheques were presented to the hotel on separate occasions. Mr. Slater said that having regard to the fact that the complainant in the case did not wish to press the charges against the accused, he would pass as light a sentence as possible. He would sentence him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge in connection with the four cheques, that is four months in all, to commence on the expiration of the sentence accused was now undergoing.

Inspector Sloane, who conducted the prosecution then called up the next case against the accused.

Mr. George Henry Lord, a clerk in the Eastern Telegraph Company, said that about the 1st April last, he was introduced to the accused, whose name was given as Tyler. After the introduction, accused told witness that he and his father were well-to-do and that he had Rs. 25,000 to his own account. He said he came to Bombay to try to find out a man, who was signing cheques in his father's name. Witness believed him to be in fairly affluent circumstances. On the 5th April, he wrote to the accused, asking him, for a loan of Rs. 50. To that note he received a reply that accused would lend the money, but that the matter should stand over till the afternoon. He called that night and proposed that a cheque should be cashed through the Byculla Co-operative Stores. The cheque was made out in the witness' house. At the suggestion of the Co-operative Stores, witness backed the cheque for Rs. 250 with his own signature. The next morning witness and accused went to Bomanjee and Sons, money changers in Apollo Street, and after Bomanjee had satisfied himself as to witness' stability, he cashed the cheque. Since the cheque was dishonoured, witness was sued in the Small Causes Court, and a decree for Rs. 250 with costs was passed against him.

The Magistrate: What induced you to sign a cheque which you knew had a false signature on it?

Witness: Accused told me his account in the Bank was in the name of Tyler.

Magistrate: Did you believe that?

Witness: Yes, accused was good to all of us, and we thought him to be straightforward.

Magistrate: Did you think the cheque was a good cheque?

Witness: I fully believed it was a good cheque.

The Magistrate did not think it necessary to frame a charge of forgery. He charged accused with cheating George Lord in respect of a cheque for Rs. 250, and a plea of guilty was taken.

The Magistrate said this was a much meaner act on the accused's part, and he sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, which if paid was to be made over to Mr. George Lord. In default of payment, accused was to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE "Berliner Neuste Nachrichten" announces that Professor Kohlstock, who was principally known for his labours in the German Colonies and for the work he accomplished in conjunction with Professor Koch in combating the rinderpest in South and South-West Africa, died at Tientsin on the 15th inst. from blood-poisoning consequent upon an attack of typhoid fever.

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

THE first wedding of the season took place at Christ Church to-day. It was that of Miss M. Becher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reed Becher, to Captain B. Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers. The church was prettily decorated and there was a very large and fashionable gathering present. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Saunders. The bridesmaids were Miss S. Becher, sister to the bride and Miss Henry, daughter to the Quarter-Master General. A reception was held afterwards at Kennedy House, the residence of the first Viceroy to visit Simla. Here the usual toasts were honoured, the health of the bride being proposed in a humourous speech by Sir Edmond Elles, the bridegroom responding appropriately. A guard of honour was furnished by the 2nd Gurkhas, and the Viceroy's band played in the verandah. The presents were valuable and numerous: They included a card case from H. E. the Viceroy, a silver bowl from H. H. the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Machworth Young, a diamond spray booch from Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar, who also lent Kennedy House for the occasion. The bride looked charming, but being only a mere man I will not attempt to describe her frock. Everybody who is anybody in Simla was there. The young couple left after receiving the congratulations of their friends for Kufri, under the usual shower of rose leaves and rice.

The following is a list of the presents:—

Mr. A. Read Becher, pearl necklace and pearl and diamond star dessert service; Mrs. A. Read Becher, ruby ring dressing case, ebony and silver fittings; cigar cabinet (oak and silvery); Mrs Halloway, pearl ring, table centre, entree dish, pair silver candlesticks, case of cutlery; Miss Sybil Becher, Japanese tea set; Master Lionel and Jack Becher, lace handkerchief; Miss A T Becher, Queen Anne tea pot, milk jug and sugar basin; Mrs Alexander, silver backed brushes and comb; General and Mrs Pennington, Queen Anne kettle and stand; Sir C. and Lady Euan Smith, gold and enamel muff chain; Miss Euan Smith, gold and turquoise bracelet; Dr and Mrs Woods, chain purse; Mrs Sullivan Becher, sapphire and diamond brooch; Colonel A Becher, silver shell butter dish; Mrs Bunny, Shetland shawl Captain W. O. Holloway, fish knives and forks; General and Mrs, Parkyns Smith, fruit spoons; Captain G. A. Becher, silver milk jug; His Excellency the Viceroy, embossed silver case for playing cards; Mr. and Mrs. F. Atkinson, silver mounted spirit decanters; Lady Palmer, silver scent bottle; Captain H. L. Showers, 2 Lucknow carpets; Mr. and Mrs. A G Harrison, silver photo frame; Mr H M C Trotter, silver scent bottle; Mr G H D Walker, silver salt cellars; Mr O H Windle, cheque; Colonel deBrath, pair of menu holders; Mrs Howard Daine, pair silver castors; Mr F V Taylor, silver salt cellars; Mr D P Masson, cheque; Major Long, brass standard lamp and silk shade. Captain Robertson, silver sweet bowl; Captain Hoghton, silver sweet bowl; Captain Gray, silver card box; Mr. H. A. F. Curne, silver menu frame; Major and Mrs Muspartt Williams, mirror and brass cigar lighter; Mrs Kennedy, Inkstand; Mr and Mrs C W Hodson, pair silver sweet dishes; Sir Mackworth and Lady Young, silver bowl; Mr and Mrs F R Upcott, cheque; Mr and Mrs C J Cole, silver mounted bread platter; Major and Mrs Cardew, embroidered sachet; Mr and Mrs A Younghusband, silver cream jug; Mr and Mrs W B deWinton, gold studs and links; Captain and Mrs Tod, carriage clock; Mr and Mrs Ker, silver tea spoon; Captain and Mrs Carew Smyth, set of 5 vases; Mr and Mrs A H Reid, silver inkstand; Sir A and Miss Trevor, pair silver backed brushes; Colonel and Mrs. Wilkie, silver scent bottle. Sir C. and Lady Rivaz, silver mounted vases, Major and Miss Smith, silver photo frame; Colonel and Mrs. Shearer, clock; Mr. and Mrs. leMaistre, pair silver mustard pots; Mr. E. G. Cutts, jam jar and spoon; Mrs. A. L. Sanders, silver mounted vase; Captain and Mrs. Mathews, silver cream jug; Mr and Mrs Seymour Burrows, case of plate; Mr and Mrs Priestley, silver fruit spoon; Mr A. Williams and Mr J L Thomas, silver bowl: Miss H Wilkinson, pair silver topped cut glass scent bottles; Mrs Doule, Jeypore brass lamp; Mrs Franklin, silver calendar; Mr J E Hughes, 2nd A L, carriage clock; Mrs Casson, silver pincushion; General and Mrs Henry, gold bracelet. Miss Henry, framed engraving, Sir Edmund and Lady Elles, pearl brooch; Captain and Mrs. Bingley, pair silver napkin rings; General and Mrs Beresford Lovett, silver card case; Colonel Clarke, songs of the 4 nations and book of poems; Mr and Mrs W L Dallas, pair silver vases; General and Mrs Shone, case of silver tea spoons: Revd and Mrs Sanders, silver tray; Mr and Mrs Seware-Wilson, 2 silver pepper boxes; Colonel and Mrs Wolfe Murray, pair silver pepper castors; Colonel and Mrs Finnis, embroidered table cloth; Captain Onslow, pair silver mounted vases; Mr and Mrs Carnduff, silver topped powder box; Mr Cecil Davis, pair of silver shell butter dishes; Mr T R Kellner, pair silver mounted sweet dishes; Captain and Mrs Liddell, blotter and stationery case; Mrs Lennock, case of napkin rings, Miss Lennock, electroplated stand with pickle jar and fork; Mr S A Saunder, two engravings; The Misses Hooper, Inkstand; Colonel and Mrs Waller, fruit stand with cream jug and sugar basin; Mrs W Ronaldson Clark, silver cream jug; Miss Mattingley, Cushion and candlestick; Major Holloway, cheque; Mr Henderson and Mr Fagan 2nd M L, case dessert knives and forks; Mr Hermann Kisch, Complete Works of Tennyson; Major and Mrs Cowper, white Delhi embroidered tea cosy; Mr and Mrs Lees, China preserve jar; Mr and Mrs Harrington, brass trays; Mrs E J Buck, silver bowl; Colonel and Mrs Buckland, silver umbrella handle; Mrs Parsons, silver topped salts bottle; Mr A M Kettlewell, silver tea spoons; Captain Watson, A D C, butter dish with silver top; Captain and Mrs Burton Rhotak wood stand and brass bowl Mr Henman, pearl and turquoise crescent brooch; Mr and Mrs Finney, pair entree dishes: Rai Pundit Jenner Dhan, dress piece of silk and gold sapphire and pearl necklace; T H Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar, diamond spray brooch; Captain Wanliss, silver ash tray; Major and Mrs Chesney, silver card tray; Major and Mrs Maconchy, pair silver sweet dishes; Mr R A Mant, photo frame; Major Dowell, silver butter dish; General and Mrs Hoobday, silver mounted spirit decanter; Captain Beatty, silver tea spoons; Captain and Mrs Clay embroidered table centre; Colonel Smyth R A, pair, silver sweet dishes; Colonel and Mrs Luklis silver mustard pot; Mr H S Becher, pair of gold and jewel safety pin brooches; Mr W D Braithwaite, pair of silver sweet dishes; Bridegroom to bride, pearl necklace, ostrich feather fan, curb bracelet set with rubies and diamonds; Bride to bridegroom, wristlet watch, silver match box and pencil case; Mr. and Mrs. Brereton, silver shoe horn, glove stretcher and button hooks; Major General Christopher, silver salt cellars; Major-General and Mrs. Gore, silver Butter dish; Mrs. Mallison, white and silver table centre; Mr and Mrs Higham, silver tea caddy; Mr and Mrs P G, Maclean, silver mounted pie dish; Miss Harington, sachet; Mr and Mrs Everard Cotes, silver bowl, Miss Fanshawe, framed engraving; Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Fenton, cheque; Lalla Harkishan Das, silver powder box; Mr and Mrs Burt, Burmese gong with carved stand; Surgeon-General Taylor card case; Miss Fitzgerald, silver hookah.

FRAU VON TUNGELU, the wife of a cavalry officer who recently committed suicide after poisoning her three children, has left a letter which explains the tragedy. It appears that Frau Tungelu's mother went mad, and she herself lived in dread of insanity. When her eldest daughter began to suffer from fits the poor lady concluded that epileptic madness was hanging over her children too, and this precipitated the tragedy. In order that they might be saved from the curse, even by death, she killed her children and then herself.

PASSENGERS by the Cunarder Lucania, which arrived at Queenstown from New York, brought particulars of a weird experience the passengers of the Bristol City liner, Exeter City, had in crossing to New York. During a hurricane the masts and rigging were suddenly illuminated with St. Elmo's fire. The lights were globular and about 4in in diameter. Scores of them were in the rigging, and they appeared at frequent intervals, lighting up the ship and sea for a long distance. So far from appreciating the picturesqueness of the scene, most of the sailors were panic-stricken, and one jumped overboard and was lost.

AN adventure of the King of the Belgians is making the rounds of the Italian papers, writes our Rome correspondent, His Majesty with his Secretary and two ladies, took four firstclass return tickets in the "direct" train from Bologna to Modena, and after the day's outing they returned, not by the "direct" train, as they should have done, but inadvertently by the "express," the fares of which are much higher than those of the "direct." The secretary delivered the four "direct" tickets at the door of the Bologna Station, and he and his companions were immediately stopped and charged with an attempt to defraud the railway company. The King was naturally greatly annoyed at this contretemps, and was eventually obliged to reveal his identity to the stationmaster to avoid arrest and a police case.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

COVENT GARDEN CONCERTS.

MILLAIS EXHIBITION.

LONDON APRIL 19.

The Queen's Hall Orchestral Concerts have continued to grow in popular favour, and the Philharmonic Concerts are improving out of recognition. In respect of choral music London is still very badly off and it is hard to see whence a reform can come. But no one can contend that it is seemly that the Capital should have to go to Leeds or Wolverhampton if it wants a good performance of the Ninth Symphony; or that it is a healthy sign that the only choral novelty of the season in London should be a work produced at a provincial Festival two years ago. Contrary to expectation, the national mourning has had a good effect on concerts of the better sort. True, it has aided in the gradual decay of the smaller concert; but the best music has gained in that there have been fewer competing distractions for the general public—which has found more time for serious music.

The same feature seems likely to mark the summer season, which will begin in a few days. The immediate future will bring with it the six concerts of the Joachim Quartet and the London Musical Festival, the programmes for which have now been issued. The first-named begin on the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th inst., with a programme consisting of three Beethoven quartets. The usual type of programmes is the same with that which obtains at Dr. Joachim's Berlin "seances." Three works will be performed at each concert, and they are all string quartets, except for one sextet and one quintet for which the help of Mr. Alfred Hobday, Mr. Percy Such, and Mr. Alfred Gibson has been retained. It is rather a pity that the concert on the evening of the 29th clashes with the first concert of the London Musical Festival. Mr. Newman's programmes are on the whole, on familiar lines. The concert of May 1st however, is to be entirely devoted to the works of M. Saint-Saens, except for Mozart's B flat piano concerto, which he will play while M. Ysaye takes his place at the conductor's desk. This programme contains the "Africa" Fantasia, which is new to London. Another thing new to London is Herr Weingartner's Symphonic Poem, "Das Gefilde der Seligen," which will be conducted by the compos

few copies of the print now in existence are eagerly coveted by the collector.

In the long gallery at the Louvre, no longer monopolised by the acres of Rubens, there is now gathered that small group of British pictures which was hidden these many years in an obscure corner wedged between the inspiring productions of Mme. Le Brun and the decaying conventions of last century art in France. Brought now into the garish light of day, the miniature collection holds its distinguished place—to the delight of the English tourist—on a long wall which begins with Italy and Mantegna, and stretching interminably, ends with Holland and Rembrandt. To these painters of Britain there has been usefully added a really notable example of an "English" painter whose claims to genius both connoisseur and dealer have at last recognised. The "nouvelle acquisition,' hanging in its place apart, is the portrait lablled "Anna More, ' by 'Sir Henri Raeburn' one of the most charming of the painter's many delightful portraits of woman. Nowhere else has he excelled this picture, either in expression or simplicity. His subjects gave him the opportunity of character—even—of caricature—for the famous authoress, masquerading at the Louvre in an unfamiliar patronymic, had an eye, a nose, and a mouth that readily leant themselves to over-emphasis. She lives on the canvas, and it is pleasant to the Britisher to notice on a Sunday how few of the laughter-loving crowd can pass her without a friendly recognition of her humourous and kindly face.

In other respects the visitor long familiar with the Louvre will find a good deal to criticise in the rearrangements of last year. Salon IV. is no longer "the pick of the pie—the home of the masterpiece and nothing else. The craze of some bureaucratic system has been at work. Certain pictures have gone to complete the show of various painters else where, and for inexplicable reasons other and often second-rate pictures have been taken from the groups in distant galleries and are brought in as substitutes. The gallery is still dedicated to no particular period or school, but it is less representative than it was of the best art of all times, and is no longer an education in completeness. One can be resigned to the loss of the Madonnas of Murillo, for they ranked greatly only with the cheap tripper and the guide; but the rearrangement has deprived us of much that we can part with less easily. There have gone elsewhere Rembrandt's portrait of his Mother; the exquisite Van Eyck; Holbein's "Erasmus;" the decorative Bellini that shone at an end; and Vandyck's "Charles I.," and other old friends whose place is scarcely filled by one perfect Velasquez, "The Infanta Marguerite;" a second-rate Raphael, and some restful spaces of empty wall. To the centre of the room literary tradition rather than art has elevated the "La Jaconda" of Da Vinci.

It is announced that the Exhibition of Modern illustration at South Kensington will be closed on May 4 next. The whole collection will afterwards be divided, one half going to the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, the other half being shown at the South London Gallery, Camberwell. It is to be hoped that the critics who talk so glibly of the superiority of French and American illustration to English work of the same character have taken the opportunity of seeing this representative exhibition of the native product. It has served the purpose, at all events, of showing exactly where we stand, and what we lack in competition with our neighbours. For these reasons the organizers deserve our hearty thanks and congratulations.

The refusal of the authorities of the Royal Academy to accept the pictures by the Glasgow artists which arrived one day too late at Burlington House is probably not a very serious matter for the painters, none of whom is likely to depend much upon a London "show." The Glasgow "school" has long since learnt to walk its own paths, and although of late years it has lost much of the exuberance of its youth, it has still many members to be reckoned with in any account of current art. Fortunately the loyalty of Glasgow to its sons is unquestioned, and this year the Exhibition on the banks of the Clyde will provide opportunities for many of them. Still, one could have admired a little laxity on the part of the Academy, the more that its own members are allowed a clear week of grace after the outsiders have sent in their pictures.

The Reading Committee of the Playgoers' Club are now busily engaged in reading the manuscript—or, rather, to be strict, the type-written—plays submitted to them, and their selection of the pieces, if any, which they deem worthy of managerial attention will be made known in due course. The pieces are stated to be not far short of three hundred in number—some of the competitors having forwarded more than one—and they are almost sufficiently varied in their nature to be represented by Polonius's exhaustive classification. As the time allowed between the acceptance of Mr. George Alexander's challenge and the last day for sending in was too brief for much preparation, it May be presumed that those works have for the most part not been written for the occasion, but were already in existence when this project first went forth to stir the ambitious hopes of the unacted play-wrights. We shall probably, indeed, be not far wrong in assuming that not a few have already been left at stage doors only to be returned with a polite refusal. Now, then, is the time when the manager, whose conscience tells him that he has been guilty of indifference to the merits of the unknown dramatists and slothfully inclined to depend for his new plays upon the dramatic ring, may be expected to feel a trifle uneasy. Cynics may sneer, but though managers as a rule must be assumed to know their own business, there are certainly some recorded instances of eligible plays that have gone a-begging

Mr. Lewis Waller has prepared—or rather Mr Gerald Du Maurier is stated to have prepared for him—a new version of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," in which he will play the part of the generous, impulsive, swashbuckling hero. The play is an admirable example of the cape-and-sword semi-historical, romantic drama which Mr. Stanley Weyman, Mr. Anthony Hope, and Mr. Edward Rose have done so much of late to resuscitate, though it is now only remembered in the form of Vincent Wallace's opera, and if we mistake not, has not been seen in English at any West-end theatre since the days of Fechter. Don Cæsar was first played in this country in a version by Messrs. a Beckett and Mark Lemon at the Princess's in October, 1841, when the hero was played by that picturesque and romantic actor James W. Wallack, and that of the dancing gipsy girl, Maritana, by the late Mrs. Stirling, now better remembered for her admirable impersonations of Peg Woffington, Mrs. Candour, and the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet." It was one of the most notable theatrical successes of that year. The play has a curious literary history. Don Cæsar, with his title, his rags, his pride his chivalry, and his contempt for danger, is an, intensely dramatic creation, for which we are indebted to the fine imagination of Victor Hugo. He made his first appearance in Ruy Blas, but though a very prominent and striking personage in that play, the interest that he inspired was subordinate to that of the Lackey, enamoured of the Queen of Spain. It was those experienced playwrights, Dumanoir and D'Ennery, who first perceived that there was in the gay and reckless Don Cæsar the making of another r, and yet more popular drama. Hugo seems to have given his permission and the result was the brilliantly-successful melodrama brought on at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, with the great Frederick Lemaitre as the hero very shortly before the production at the Princess's as of the English version, as we have noted, employed the pens of the two most distinguished members of the Punch literary staff of those days. M. Cequelin, who has a curious affection for the part, played Don Carear in London many years ago but the temperament of the actor had no affinity to that of the ragged, penniless, but still proud and buoyant Spaniard, and his performance was not a necess.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN adjourned meeting of this authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buildings, Fort. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch, (Chairman), Colonel Riddel, Lieutenant Colonel Olivier, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, F. Macrae, W. D. Sheppard, Sassoon J. David, J. Willcocks, F. C. Rennington, E. Grey, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, D. E. Wacha and Dr. A. G. Viegas; Mr Shilstone, Secretary, was also present.

REPORTS OF THE LAND COMMITTEE.

The Board considered the following reports of the land committee:—

Marine Lines Estate Plot No. 12.—We have considered an application from Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bode for a building lease of this Plot, and we beg to recommend that it be accepted.

Wodehouse Road Plot.—We have considered, with reference to item 3 of our report adopted in Trustees' Resolution dated 3rd September 1900, correspondence between Government and the Archbishop regarding his desire to have a renewal of lease of the premises after the expiration of the term of 99 years. Government have asked for the views of the Board on the following alternatives, the first of which commends itself to them, viz.—(1) That the Government should resume the land by friendly agreement with the Board and grant a lease to the Archbishop on the terms accepted by him, viz., that a 99 years lease be granted with a proviso for one renewal for a like period at such rent as Government may determine at the time of renewal, regard being had to the rent then realised or obtainable for similar sites in the vicinity, in which case the purchase money and rent would have to be paid into the Trust for the first 99 years; and (2) By executing a supplementary lease or agreement binding Government to renew, for a further period of 99 years on conditions then to be determined by them, the lease that may be granted by the Trust. We have consulted the Board's Solicitors on the matter. They advise that if the first course were adopted the Board would have no hold upon the lessee during the period of the lease and that the lands to be leased being in the middle of other property owned by the Board, it is desirable that the Board themselves should hold full control over the lessee during the currency of his and his neighbour's leases. We are in favour of the second course and recommend that Government be informed accordingly.

Lands at Matunga.—We have considered a letter from Mr. Raghoba Succaram asking to be allowed to make use of a piece of ground lying between his property situated on the Vincent Road, Matunga, and the footpath, for the passage of a carriage, and adding that he intends to apply to the Municipal authorities for a carriage entrance through the foot path.

We are of opinion that there is no objection to a sufferance lease of the ground being granted at a rental of Rs 5 a year subject to the usual conditions as to payment of expenses of lease, rates and taxes, &c., and we recommended this course for adoption.

Wellington lines plot—We have considered with reference to item 3 of Land Commitee's Report adopted in Trustees' Resolution of the 1st October 1900, letter of the 7th February 1901 from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding copy of the following Resolution of the Standing Committee:—"No. 11644. That with reference to his letter No 27111, dated the 11th January 1901, the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee are of opinion that if the City Improvement Board are prepared to carry out the proposed improvement of Mayo Road at their own expense including cost of alterations in the positions of gully traps, lamps posts &c. the Standing Committee will be prepared to recommend to Government the acceptance of these proposed arrangements. We are of opinion that under the circumstances no further action is necessary with regard to the treatment of the plot of ground on the Engineer's plan No 422, but the question has been raised as to whether the Board are empowered under the provisions of their Act to effect the necessary transfer of land to the Municipality in respect of the plot on the plan. We propose to obtain Solicitors' opinion on this point and will report further in due course.

Kennedy Sea Face.—We have considered a letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, asking that the Board may be moved to surrender 13·61 poles of land required for the purposes of the B B & C I Railway at Church Gate Station on the Kennedy Sea Face and to forego the 6 months notice prescribed in Section 60 (7) of the Act. We observe that by the relinquishment of the land the area of the roadway would be considerably curtailed and that it would be desirable to reclaim a corresponding area on the west, but we see no reason to object to the proposal to forego the notice in terms of the Act provided additional land is reclaimed by the Railway Company to give the full present width to the Road and approach to the Station in order that public convenience may not suffer.

Marine Lines Estate.—We have considered a letter from Mr C F Stevens, Lessee of site No. 1, requesting permission to place chambers to servants latrines outside his boundary and to allow him to continue up the bay window on the south side of his building on the first floor. We see no objection to the bay window being carried up to the first floor, but we are of opinion that no chambers should be allowed to extend beyond the limits of the plot.

Question as to Right of Lessees to remove their buildings on expiration of Term of Lease.—We have considered a representation from the lessee of plot No. 8 of the Willington Lines Plot, asking that the lease to be granted to him should contain some provision by which the Board should, on the expiration of the term of lease, grant a renewal at a rent to be fixed by arbitration or shall pay over to the tenant the value of the buildings, such value being likewise fixed by arbitration or that the tenant be allowed to remove the building. We have approached the Agent of a Life Assurance Company with regard to the introduction of some form of insurance by which it could be practicable for the Company, on payment to them of a small premium, to refund the capital outlay expended on the building at the expiration of the term of lease and the Agent has promised to write home to his directors on the subject, but we are of opinion that in the meantime Government might be addressed in view to ascertaining whether there would be any objection to introduce into the leases granted by the Board a clause entitling Lessees to remove the building on the termination of the period of lease.

Chaupati Estate.—We have considered this question, and are of opinion that the leasing of land on this Estate should be postponed till land for Scheme No. IV has been acquired, and that acquisition should be expedited by taking up open areas included in Scheme No. IV before steps are taken to acquire the properties for Scheme No. II. We are also of opinion that the Collector of Bombay should be asked whether he could undertake the work of acquisition of land for Scheme IV independently of the Special Collector appointed by Government.

Chaupati Estate.—We have considered letter from the Engineer, asking for early orders to sell the Bungalow at Chaupati lately occupied by Mr. McDermott, Superintendent of Police, as it has been vacated since the 8th idem, the correspondence showing that the bungalow was vacated owing to its unhealthy state and the bad state of repair in which it is, the cost of putting it into repair being estimated at between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,500; a sum not recommended by the Engineer to be incurred under existing circumstances. We are of opinion that the bungalow might be retained for the present without incurring any expenditure thereon for repairs and that the Engineer should endeavour to rent it on the best terms procurable until it is necessary to demolish it inorder to lease the Chaupati sites.

Marine Lines Estate:—We have considered an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,445, as submitted by the Engineer, for constructing two passage roads marked A on the plan which will be private roads, and as there will be now heavy traffic on them, it is proposed that they should consist of metal and packing to a depth of 9 inches only and that no sewers or lighting be provided. The Board are committed in terms of para 2 of Trussees' Resolution No. 161 of the 4th December 1900 to make one of the roads for Mr. Stevens, Lessee of plot No. 14 and the plots on both sides of the other road have already been leased. We beg to recommend that the plan and estimate be sanctioned against the provision of Rs. 6,000 in the budget for the current year.

The whole report was adopted.

DECREE IN RESPECT OF TIVOLI THEATRE.

The Board considered correspondence ending with Trusts Solicitor's letter, intimating that a decree had been passed against Mr. Vithaldas Khetsey in respect of the Tivoli theatre. The solicitors informed the Board that they had got a decree for arrears of rent and payment of costs and that they proposed to put the decree into execution as soon as the bill of costs was taxed. It was resolved that there was no need to execute the decree, unless the ground was required by Messrs. Benett, Coleman and Company to erect a building on the spot.

DRAINAGE OF THE NORTHERN SUBURBS.

With reference to the memorandum by the chairman, regarding the drainage of the northern suburbs of the City, affected by Nos. V and VI, it was resolved that the Corporation should be informed in reply to the letter from their secretary, that they had already obtained the expert opinion of the late Mr. Santo Crimp upon the drainage of the northern parts of the island, and if a further opinion was needed regarding the suitability of the suggestion made, the Trustees suggested that Government might be asked to appoint a committee to report in the matter. When the Corporation had arrived at a decision as to the works to be carried out, the Trustees would arrange that the subsidiary drainage works, which had to be undertaken in connection with schemes Nos. V and VI should be so carried out as to form a part of the several schemes for dealing with the whole of the northern suburbs.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE AWAKENING OF VERA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Although the servant had no right to rush into the room in such a hurry, he, as master of the house, ought not to have noticed his servant's behaviour. The Prince entered and sat down. He was tall, young, and exceedingly handsome. He talked of the weather and glanced continually across to Vera. After thoroughly discussing the hunt he said "Good bye," entered a most elegant carriage, and drove rapidly away. On the way he overtook the little peasant who had waited the whole of the preceding day in the kitchen because of his sheep, and who was now going to town to buy flour with the proceeds. He had fallen asleep in his cart, and did not move aside to make room for the lord's carriage. The Prince's gigantic coachman stopped the "troika" with a mighty jerk, held the reins cleverly in one hand, and with the other gave the sleeping peasant a cut with his whip. "The fellow is drunk, your Highness," he remarked, turning round on the box. "Indeed," yawned the Prince, "all the same, they talk of nothing but hunger and starvation." And while gazing at the willow tree, which grew by the way-side, he was dreaming that on the following day at the hunt he would meet the lovely girl at this spot, and together they would watch for the wolf.

The next day, favoured by magnificent weather, the hunt began. All, however, could not start at the same time, as the Land Inspector was obliged to receive a deputation of the peasants. Vera, who was going in her uncle's carriage, had first to listen to an endless conversation about a tub and a cask. But finally the last peasant was finished off, just as leeches are taken off, when they have sucked themselves full and fat. . . . They entered the carriage, and the vehicle rushed like the wind down the smooth and even road. Vera was in a very pleasant humour. . . . Every thing was splendid to-day; the slant-ing rays of the autumn morning sun shone through the yellow and red foliage, the dew-drops glistened on the short blades of grass. The swift horses!. . . Indeed, to-day it was really delightful. They soon reached the wood, and the view of the hunt was spread out before their eyes. Red caps appeared here and there. Horses and dogs come from all parts, servants in brilliant liveries ran to and fro and over all this the brilliant light of the smiling autumn sun spread its rays. Hardly had Vera quitted the carriage than she was welcomed by the Prince, who remained the whole day alone with her. The wolf did not come within their range, but they let off undisturbed coquettish glances at one another. Indeed, it was too lovely to-day. . . The hunt was followed by a cold lunch. The Prince carved a cold fowl, and handed Vera a portion on the prongs of his fork after which he fed his favourite dog with the folk and the cold roast fowl. Vera noticed this particularly. The village folk surrounded them in big crowds. Two peasant girls came running at full speed, stopped suddenly just in front of them, as if rooted to the ground, and, without once turning their eyes away, stared straight in their faces. The Prince thought there was an Egyptian look about the people and Vera agreed with him. How lovely it was to-day!

At supper the men renewed their conversation on serious subjects. They spoke of famine, of the peasant and of the necessity of rendering them assistance. It would never do not to help the starving, but by giving indiscriminately one would only be encouraging idleness." "And yet you say one should not enter the service of the State. Then who is to arrange all this? Who is going to help to distribute assistance?" "I have no objection to that kind of activity. We must all help the poor people in such hard times. I would have stayed here with pleasure and helped with a will." Such conversation did not please Vera, who could not join in it, and who, being spoilt, was accustomed herself to be the centre of attraction. "What must one do?" she asked. "Go from house to house, question the famished, get to know the conditions of the different families, and distribute help," "that I can do too, let me stay here." And Vera imagined to herself how lovely it would be to stay in Krasnoje and to do the work of a private secretary for her uncle. It was an idea the carrying out of which seemed to present a magnificent and exceedingly amusing prospect to her. After discussing this end that, the proposals of all the helpers no longer seemed so whimsical, and it was only the matter to be had any objection to make, but finally it was agreed to leave Vera for three weeks at Krasnoje. The following day her family left, whilst Vera made her first round of the village.

After three weeks had passed the nurse who had been sent from St. Petersburg to Krasnoje to fetch Vera returned home alone, Vera would not leave Krasonje, "Mademoiselle is quite upset" related the nurse, "She is busy the live-long day with the peasant woman. She looks ill and is always scratching herself. Marja Nikolajewna's anger knew no bound Help the poor folk of course "she said" but too much is too much, Did I not tell you even then that no good would come of it, she said to her husband. The whole unfortunate affair is owing to your fault only yours with your feminine weaknesses. . . . I will go alone to fetch her. "In vain did the unhappy husband try to say a word. In quick succession like the shots from a magazine rifle the sentences flew from his wife's mouth. But just allow me to say one word, But Marja Nikolajewna would not allow anything. To leave the child behind in such low company in such dirty surroundings. But I did not do it the husband at last succeeded in getting in. Your own sister was so clever at arranging that! What not you! If you only meant it! But with you it is all Liberal hypocrisy!...If you were sincere, you ought to give your whole harvest to the peasant, but the two puds per family were too much for you. ...What liars women are! thought Wladimir Ivanowitsch. She herself made a scene when I wanted to give the peasants of our village more. But at last the whole of the magazine rifle was exhausted, and Wladimir Ivanowitsch could come to words. You yourself have often reproached Vera with her superficiality. For the rest nothing worse has happened than that the nurse discovered three parasites on her dress. This misfortune is not so great that you need go there yourself. In a few days I shall be ordered to the distressed district, and I will then fetch Vera.

In the meanwhile hard work was being done in Krasnoje, Simultaneously with the wandering from house to house, and the material assistance given to the suffering peasants there was going on a fruitful mental activity. A radical transformation of all conceptions a complete revolution of all ideas of good and evil.

SENSATIONAL PARIS OUTRAGE.

A MASKED ENGLISHMAN.

A SHOCKING crime is reported to have taken place in the Clichy district of Paris the other day. A young lady named Mademoiselle Kolb, residing in that quarter, was awakened at midnight by a sound in her bedroom, and on turning on the electric light saw a man with a black mask over his face in the act of rifling the drawers. Finding himself discovered, the intruder rushed at Mademoiselle Kolb and struck her on the head with a glass. The glass breaking in his hand, he struck her savagely on the face and breast with the piece that remained in his hand. Some neighbours and police officers hearing the cries of the lady, entered the room and found her assailant calmly binding up the wounds which the broken glass had made in his hands. When arrested he made no resistance. He is said to be an Englishman, and gave the name of Edward Smith. It is supposed that he hid himself in the apartment of Mademoiselle Kolb before she retired to rest. The injuries inflicted on her are of a serious character, and she now lies in a critical condition.

Another report says that the attack on Madame Kolb created widespread interest. Her assailant, a man named Edward Smith, to whom she was intimately known, was born in England, but has long resided in France. He is about 45 years of age, and refuses to disclose anything regarding the English family to which he belongs, and which is surmised to be of some distinction.

DETECTIVES AND INTO THE ASSAILANT.

Paris, April 16.—The "Gaulois" states that the assistance of Mr. Williams, head of an English detective office in Paris, has been sought by M. Cochefert, chief of the Paris detective department, in the Kolb case, and that he has promised to establish the identity of Mdlle. Kolb's assailant, and also to furnish particulars regarding his antecedents within three days.

According to the "Eclair" the British Embassy has acceded to the request of the prisoner Smith that he should have an advocate chosen by the Embassy, and has selected Maitre Allain to defend him. Maitre Allain speaks English fluently, and will thus be able to communicate directly with the prisoner. The same journal says tha the preliminary examination by an examining magistrate will not take place before Friday or Saturday, and that the prisoner has therefore plenty of time to prepare his case.

The newspapers this morning state that Mdlle. Kolb's condition shows great improvement, and that her relations, who live in England, arrived in Paris last night.—Reuter.

Paris, April 17.—The Englishman Smith, the assailant of Mlle. Kolb, was photographed yesterday by the anthropometric service. An inspector of the Detective Department left for London in the evening with the series of photographs which had been obtained, Smith had a consultation with his advocate in the course of the day.—Reuter.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOAH'S ARK AND ITS INHABITANTS.

"WE are accustomed to hear the Biblical accounts of Creation and the Fall of Man regarded as early attempts to set forth to an uncritical and unscientific age the origin of the world itself and of evil therein; or that of the Deluge as one variety of a tradition common to many ancient nations, and familiar to students of early Greek history in the legend of Deucalion. Yet, with all this concession to modern knowledge—concession forced upon every open mind that is not prepared to adopt the "non possumus" attitude of the Church of Rome—we are most of us relieved when antiquarian research in any way confirm the statements of Scripture. We welcome the light which Babylonian or Egyptian inscriptions or archives preserved on clay tablets, throw upon the story of Joseph or of the Exodus, or upon the history of the Kings of Israel; and it is some consolation, amid much disquieting criticism of the Old Testament, to gather that, on the whole, archæological research has tended to confirm rather than weaken its historical credibility. Perhaps, of all the Old Testament stories, that which middle-aged people, at any rate, are most loth to part with is the account of Noah's Ark. Already they observe with regret that it is a less essential part of the equipment of every nursey then in the days of their own childhood; and some, perhaps, may have read with interest the letter which we published on Tuesday last about a clay tablet from the library of King Ashurbanipal at Nineveh, giving what might, in the writer's opinion, be the measurements of and a list of the animals contained in the familiar Ark." These sentences are taken from a recent leader in the "Times" and the letter to which reference is made we give below, it is dated from Queen's College Cambridge and signed C. H. W. John.

Many readers of the "Times" would I believe, be interested in a fresh witness to the Chaldæan tradition of the Deluge. The best-known account of this tradition is contained in the late George Smith's "Chaldæan Genesis." There was given the first connected account of the Assyrian version of the old Babylonian myths concerning the Flood. This version had been drawn up for the library of Ashurbanipal, the last great King of Assyria, and had been brought by Sir Henry Layard from the ruins of Nineveh. A more complete edition consisting of all the fragments of the story, preserved in the British Museum, has been published by Professor Haupt.

Unfortunately, the lines which once recorded the dimensions of the Ark are defective, and, though Professor Haupt considers it probable that the length was 600 cubits, while the breadth and height were both 120 cubits, we have no certainty about the length. By assuming that the measure named in the text really denotes a half cubit as was once held by Professor Oppert, the conjectured length would agree with the 300 cubits of the Biblical narrative.

Now, one of the tablets, probably also once in King Ashurbanipal's library at Nineveh, appears to give a different estimate of the dimensions of Noah's Ark. It is catalogued as a "list of animals of certain measurements, &c.," and was recently copied by me for my "Assyrian Deeds and Documents," where the cuneiform text will appear as No. 777. A closer examination of the contents has made me think they deserve to be more widely known.

There is no distinct statement on the tablet that the measurements refer to the Ark but I fail to see with what else the figures given could be concerned. The first three lines read simply "300 cubits long 150 cubits broad, 600 cubits high." The whole tablet is written in the ideographic style, and some of the ideograms used are not to be found in published "lists of signs and ideograms." But these lines employ only such signs as are well known from their use in the historical inscriptions, and I assign to them the meanings which they always have in such texts as concern the dimensions of buildings.

But this would be a very large building indeed. The great temple of Babylon, which as Babylon by many identified with the Tower of Babel, was only 180 cubits high. If we consider these dimensions as those of a tower, it must have been nearly 1,000 feet high. Such a height could only be that of a mountain. Then it would be difficult to account for the presence of the animals recorded below. There were no animals kept in the Tower of Babel, so far as we are told. The animals, whose names can be recognised are not such as we have any reasons to suppose were kept by the Kings of Nineveh in a menagerie or zoological gardens.

The mythical character of the building seems evident. The next two lines give other dimensions in precisely similar terms to those used in describing the terraces, or platforms, on which the Kings erected their palaces. Interpreting the signs in the same way as is always done in such cases, the substructure of this strange building was 410 cubits across and 788 cubits along its side. There is no suggestion of a height.

Now the Ninevite version of the Chaldæan tradition, above referred to, contemplates the Ark as a "house" on a "boat" or raft. It may be questioned whether in these texts "height" necessarily means "vertical height." If not, we may suppose a boat 788 cubits in length over all and 410 cubits in breadth amidships carrying a box-shaped house 600 cubits long 390 cubits broad, and 150 cubits high above the deck. It is possible that the roof sloped from a central ridge. Also the dimensions given may be those of a rectangular raft. In either case there would be a free space, ten cubits wide along the sides, and 64 cubits wide at the ends, to serve as a "deck promenade" If we prefer to take 600 cubits as the height, part of this may have been submerged; but in any case we should have a curious shape for an Ark, though one quite admissable for an imaginary temple tower.

The animals named as far as I am able to recognise their ideographic descriptions, are dromedaries, camels, horses, mules, asses, both male and female of each species, forming one group; then oxen and cows of various sorts, sheep, goats, antelopes or gazelles, hares, with their young ones, and of both sexes, forming a second group. The first group seem to be the animals, man's helpers and servants, the second group are possibly those clean animals used for food. It may be noted that the antelope or gazelle is frequently depicted as associated with Ishtar, or Venus, who plays such a prominent part in the tradition of the Flood. No numbers are given, in marked contrast to the Biblical narrative, but there were evidently pairs in the first group, and it would not be difficult to make out seven for the bovine race and sheep. In the many herd lists of Ninevite kings, the numbers of each sort are of course always given. Hence we can scarcely think of the animals in a farmyard.

Then follows a list of birds, most of which are not yet to be identified with any certainty, though nearly all the ideograms occur also in the lists of offerings made to the gods. Such birds were in all probability used for food. The list ends "with the dove, the swallow, the raven." Now, in the Nineveh version of the story, Noah sent forth, when the waters began to abate first the dove then the swallow, then the raven. The order is the same. The raven would hardly be kept in any domestic establishment; few of the other creatures, except perhaps antelopes, would be kept in a menagerie.

The extraordinary dimensions of the building, the singular selection of animals, as remarkable for its omissions as for its contents, seem suited to no other explanation than that we have here a summary estimate of the contents and size of Noah's Ark.

I may add that the shape of the tablet is unusual, one side being flat, the other convex. The other contour is a long oval, like that of a pressed fig. The writing reads the same way on both sides, contrary to the usual custom of the scribes who "turned over" from top to bottom, not from left to right, as, we do, and as in the case of this tablet. The text is a sort of palimpsest, in that several lines are written upon partly erased characters. The ideographic style seems to indicate that this was an extract or abstract from a larger and probably older work.

ATHLETES WHO ARE LEGISLATORS.

THERE have been few Parliaments to equal the present one in the number and the prowess of its athletic members. The book-worm is almost unknown among the younger generation of politicians who are remarkable much more for their knowledge of sport than for their close acquaintance with Blue-books.

Take the cricketers, first and picture yourself in the gallery of the House on a night when an important division is to take place. Mark that member who sits on the third bench below the gangway, with the strong jaw and resolute eyes that rivet attention. He is the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, one of the best-known barristers in the House, with a tongue like a two-edged sword to the man who crosses his path. He was wicket-keeper for England for many years, and before that captain of the Cambridge and Eton elevens, and a very hard hitter in his day. He also held the tennis championship. He has taken to running up legal scores now in the same successful way.

Mr. Walter Long, the President of the Local Government Board, who, fat, fair, and forty, adorns the Treasury bench with the rubicund looks of a country squire, was also a famous bat in his day. He was a hard-hitting member of past Harrow and Oxford elevens. Now he rides to hounds a good fourteen stone, and for all his weight was well to the fore in the last Parliamentary point-to-point steeplechase.

A DOUBLE BLUE.

Behind the front bench under the shadow of the gallery sits the unassuming silent member who represents the great industrial constituency of Hanley. Mr. A. H. Heath was a double Blue at Oxford four-and-twenty years ago playing both cricket and Rugby football for his University. He was noted for a very pretty forward drive as a batsman.

Mark that tall member who has just entered the House and taken his seat at the corner of the Treasury bench. He is Sir William Walrond, the chief Government Whip, and the keen eye that now searches for the laggard in the lobbies and smoking-room was sharp as a hawk on the ball on the Eton cricket field. Sir William was one of the best long-legs that Eton ever had. He is now one of the crack shots of his country, having been runner-up in his day for the Queen's Prize.

There is another Old Blue in Mr. A. H. A. Morton, the member for Deptford, who won a place more than forty years ago in the Eton and Cambridge elevens, while Mr. Percy Thornton, the member for Clapham, and a noted half-miler in his day, was formerly secretary of the M.C.C. Although close on sixty, he still keeps his slim, well-knit figure. Then there is Mr. J. Round, the member for N. E. Essex, who was a great wicket-keeper five-and-twenty years ago and often did good service for his country, while Mr. H. J. Tollemache, who holds one of the safest Conservative seats in Cheshire, was, like all the Tollemaches, a great cricketer. Among the new members on the Unionist side are first-rate bowlers like Mr. Priestley, who toured in the West Indies with Mr. P. F. Warner's team, and sound players like Mr. Reginald Lucas, who was captain of the Eton eleven in 1883-1884, and Mr. Green fell, better known as a rowing man, who played for Harrow against Eton.

LIBERAL BATSMEN.

On the Liberal side famous cricketers are not so common, but there is at least one on the Opposition front bench in Sir Robert Reid, who was in the Oxford eleven and also played racquets for his University. Mr. C. P. Allen, the member for Stroud, if not quite a county cricketer, is a great man in the local contest of his district. Mr. Cripps, K.C., who was his rival at the polls last election, offered a bat to the Stroud eleven, which Mr. Allen won. Not content, Mr. Allen then took Mr. Cripps' seat. And Mr. John Burns, of course, is an ardent player. You may see him in the summer an Clapham Common slogging away at Battersea bowlers, irrespective of their political opinions.

Some of the best M.P. cricketers have also a good football record. Mr. Lyttelton is an instance in point, while Mr. A. H. Heath is an old Rugby Blue. Mr. Herbert Gladstone had also a great reputation as a back at the same game. Mr. Bromley-Davenport is still very nimble on his feet, and won his laurels at football both at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford.

Dr. Tanner was a mighty footballer at Winchester College in the old days.

Mr. Rigg, the youngest member of the House, is still an active player both at the wickets and between the goals. And this by no means exhausts the list, which includes a Fourth Wrangler in Mr. J. Parker Smith, who played football at Winchester with the precision of a proposition in Euclid.

CELEBRATED OARSMEN.

There are quite a number of rowing stalwarts on both sides of the House. The best known of them is perhaps, Mr. W. H. Grenfell, who has coached and entertained the Oxford eight for many years at his riverside house, Taplow Court. He was president of the O. U. B. C. in 1879, and among his other aquatic feats has stroked an Oxford eight across the Channel and swum Niagara twice.

Another Conservative member—Mr. John Scott-Montagu—is an active oar, for he stroked the winning Oxford eight as recently at 1887.

Mr. McKenna, the faithful shadow of Sir Charles Dilke, rowed bow of the Cambridge boat. In his love for sculling he imitates Sir Charles himself who is passionately fond of his skiff and his bungalow on the Thames.

Among the all-round sportsmen in the House must be reckoned men who have shot and hunted in all parts of the world, like Sir Elliott Lees and Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell. Mr. Mildmay and Mr. Wingfield-Digby are perhaps the two most energetic polo players. The House can also boast of a great skater in Mr. Hayes Fisher, who is president of the National Skating Association.

The mere mention of golf, calls up a vision of Mr. Balfour in tweed suit and knicker-bockers performing his favourite putting feats. Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Brodrick are almost as great enthusiasts at the ancient game which numbers perhaps more adherents in the House than any other outdoor exercise, with the exception of cycling. From the Speaker to the latest Parliamentary recruit golf reigns supreme.

It is odd that in an Assembly which numbers so many athletes the Minister who wields the greatest influence should be one of the few members to whom outdoor exercise in almost any form is distasteful. But this is the case with Mr. Chamberlain. He rarely walks over a mile a day. And yet he is extraordinarily slim and youthful-looking. Can it be that orchid-growing is an antidote to all the ills that fall on men from want of exercise? Or is it success that is the greatest spur of all?

ADVICE THAT FAILED.

FINANCIAL FICTION FOUNDED ON FACT.

THERE are blessings in disguise. Also there are misfortunes in masquerade.

It was a successful deal in Yarnborough Tram shares that started me on the descent to the speculative Avernus. The company had been a hopeless failure and the £10 ordinary shares had owing to brilliant mismanagement fallen to £1. Then my friend the director gave me a "tip."

"Buy Trams for all you are worth," he said in a burst of confidence and remorse, having just beaten me at "100 up," by the most disgraceful fluking. "Buy Trams for all you are worth. There's going to be a boom. Inside a year the Corporation will take us over. We've got them squared, and by manœuvring a profit for our next balance-sheet we shall be able to sell handsomely."

I bought 100 shares at 2½, and in less than two years had disposed of them to the Corporation for £9. I may mention by the way that in the meantime most of the members of the Corporation had acquired shares in the company. I do not say that this explains their generosity to an utterly rotten concern. I merely mention the fact as a curious coincidence.

Naturally my success stimulated me to further achievements. I became a student of markets and stocks and in due course consulted the firm of Scrip and Co., Stock and Share Brokers. My intention had been to invest in Erie Common stock, which I had had commended to me as a speculation of great possibilities.

"The last thing in the American market to be touched," said Mr. Scrip decisively. "A mere gambling counter, sir. It stands at eleven dollars to-day, a dollar less than the assessment paid on it a year ago. Take my advice and leave it severely alone."

"Now," he continued, "if you want something that promises big profits with small risk buy Associated. I don't advice you on my own knowledge, but on the strength of the 'Weekly Figurer,' which is incorruptible. What it says is based on absolute knowledge. You may accept it implicitly. Now, this is what it says about Associated: 'Estimated monthly production, 38,000oz, at £4 per oz, equals £152,000, or more than 250 per cent. on the capital of £500,000.' Eh?"

"Wonderful," I murmured.

The price is £13; but you can rely on it reaching £20 inside the year. I myself have gone in heavily."

"Buy me a hundred at best," I said. "And by the way, what do you think of Bovril Deferred?"

"Well, I have gone into those, too. The "Weekly Reviewer" says they will be nearer £3 than £2 before Christmas. That means there is at least a 10 per cent. dividend in view."

"And to-day the shares are 18s. 6d.?"

Yes.

"Buy me a hundred."

I made a calculation when I got home. I would sell the Associateds at £19 and the Bovrils at £2. That would give me roughly a profit of £700. The calculation gave me great comfort. Such happiness was too much to enjoy alone. That night I bought my wife the fifty-guinea bedroom suite on which she had set her heart.

The sensational rise predicted in Bovril Deferred before Christmas did not take place. On the contrary, the shares dropped to 15s. I wrote to the editor of the "Weekly Reviewer," pointing out the discrepancy between forecast

WRITERS AND READERS.

We hear that Mr. Sidney Colvin intends eventually to write a separate memoir of Robert Louis Stevenson. It would spring naturally from the personal knowledge of Stevenson which he acquired during their friendship. Thus it would be the tribute of one man to another, and, in addition, an appreciation of Stevenson as an author. The official biography is, of course, nearly ready.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins has left New England rural life, and gone to other literary pastures, in a volume which Messrs. Harper are just bringing out. She takes certain animals and flowers—for instance, the dog and the lily—and uses their characteristics as material for short love stories. The central figure in each story is shown to represent the animal or flower, and the whole result Miss Wilkins calls Understudies.

We are to get a book by Sir Henry Colvile dealing with his share in the South African campaign. It will be called The Work of the Ninth Division, and will be published by Mr. Arnold. General Colvile gives a brief account of the operations in which he was engaged, under Lord Methuen, prior to the formation of the Ninth Division. Subsequent chapters deal with the capture of Cronje, with the Sanna's post and Lindley affairs and with various engagements in which General Colvile took part.

Mr. Murray will publish a volume of imaginative essay by Mr. H. W. Nevinson, the war correspondent. It is called. The Plea of Pan, the idea of the title being taken from the message which Pan sent by the runner during the Persian War asking why the Athenians were neglecting him. Though the names are classic, the scenes of the essays are entirely modern, and so is the thought. The idea of it is that in human life there may be found certain underlying principles which are suggested by the old god's attributes, and cannot be rejected by civilisation without loss. Mr. Laurence Housman has designed a cover for the volume.

Mr. Marion Crawford is now engaged upon a novel the scene of which is laid in Florence. He is working from several volumes of notes relating to the history of the city and its people, which he has gathered together. He has gone minutely into the genealogies of some of the great families which ruled social Florence in the past. This is Mr. Crawford's way of writing a historical novel: he starts with a storehouse of facts. When once he has begun a book, he writes at it regularly until it is finished. When he goes to New York his publishers reserve a room in which he works.

The biography of Lord Chatham, on which Mr. Walford Davis Green, M.P., has been engaged, will be published by Messrs. Putnam. Mr. Green has had the use of some volumes of manuscripts from Lord Lansdowne, and aid, in the way of suggestions from Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice. Then he is enabled to give in the volume Sir Benjamin Stone's photograph of the Chatham statue at Westminster. Of Horace Walpole's famous chronicles as guides to the historian, Mr. Green remarks that though they may be at times malicious, there is a great deal of information in them.

There are many reminiscences of celebrated people in Mr. Stillman's autobiography which will appear shortly. When he was a young man in America, he edited an art paper called "The Crayon." The circumstance brought him into contact with Norton, Bryant, and Russell Lowell. He organised a camping party to the Adirondacks, and Lowell was a member of it as also was Emerson. In England, Mr. Stillman saw much of Ruskin, Turner, and the Rossettis. His latter life, as everybody knows, has been spent mostly in Italy, but he has travelled in Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Greece.

There is to be an English edition of the reminiscences of "Fighting Bob Evans," of the American Navy. When he went to the opening of the Kiel Canal the Kaiser visited him. His Majesty asked how long it took the crew of the man of war to close the water tight compartments. Captain Evans—as "Fighting Bob" then was—told him of the periods allowed for this, in the day time, and at night. "Well, let's try now, said the Kaiser. Captain Evans tried to blow the siren to signal the closing of the water-tight doors, but there was no steam. "Now, quoth the Kaiser, you see you cannot close your bulkheads. But Captain Evans was not to be beaten; he sounded To quarters, and the doors were closed within a minute and a half, the Kaiser being timekeeper.

Two more volumes of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's reminiscences will be published by Mr. Murray. One story in them is that of Mr Arthur Balfour, when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, asking Father Healy, Is it true I'm as much detested as the newspapers will have it? If the divil himself, said Father Healy, was as much detested in Ireland as you are, my occupation would be gone. Another story is of a Bishop, with failing sight, who, at a railway station, fell into talk with another gentleman. At the end of the conversation—which had its points—the Bishop turned to his chaplain with, Do you know who that is? "Didn't you? The Duke of Connaught."

It will be learned with regret that Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, the English translater of Zola's novels, has not been well. He has, as he tells us himself, had to translate the latter part of Work amid great bodily suffering. He remarks three things of the book:—"It is first an exposition of M. Zola's Gospel of work," as the duty of every man born into the world, and the sovereign cure for many ills. Secondly, Work deals with the present day conditions of society, so far as those conditions are affected by capital and labour. And, thirdly, and particularly, it embraces a scheme of social reorganisation and regeneration, in which the ideas of Charles Fourier, the eminent philosopher, are taken as a basis and broadened, and accepted to the needs of a new century."

The original title of the book is Travail, which might have been rendered in English as either Labour or Work. Mr. Vizetelly makes, upon this point, a remark which is also a light upon Zola's outlook:—"We read every day about the labour world, the conditions of labour, the labour party, and so forth, and as these matters are largely dealt with by M. Zola, some may think that Labour would have been the better title for the English version of his book. But, then, it is M. Zola's desire that man should labour no more. He does not wish him to groan beneath excessive toil—he simply desires that he should work, in health and in gaiety, with the help of science to lighten his task, and a just apportionment of wealth and hapiness to gild his days until he takes his rest Messrs. Chatto are just issuing Work.

An early volume in the Temple Classis will contain The Letters of Abelard and Heloise. A new life of Abelard is just coming out, as announced.—The Hon. A. Wilmot's Manuel of South African History will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. Mr Wilmot is a member of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony.—A biography of an American, Felix levile Brunot who was prominently concerned in the Civil War as a civilian, and later with the treatment of the Red Indian problem, is being published here by Messrs. Longman.—Mrs. Tooley's life of Queen Alexandra, for which she has been collecting material and pictures in Denmark, will first appear serially in the Woman at Home.—New American writers used to complain that they could not get a hearing in England. Certainly, that is not so now. Mr Lane is publishing a story of social life in a Western American town during the Civil War. It is by a young American, Mr Nathania Stephenson.—To their sixpenny reprints of popular novels Messrs. Warne are about to add The Potter's Thumb by Mrs. Steel; Reds of the Midi, by the late Felix Grass and Bootless Baby, by Strange Winter.

A new edition of General Baden Powell's, Matabele Campaign will be issued very shortly by Messrs. Methuen and Co. It will contain all the author's original illustrations. The General has sent over from the Transvaal a highly interesting and characteristic preface; in which he compares the Matabele and the Boer campaigns, describes their points of similarity, and suggests the lessons which the present operations have given observant soldiers in the art and practice of war.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will bring out Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Progress under the rule of Cardinals Wiseman, Newman, Manning and Vaughan. The author traces the growth of Remanism in this country from the early part of the century, when it was a small sect, and gives sketches of many eminent personages connected with the movement.—The same publisher will also issue next week, Colloquies of Criticism, by an anonymous author, who is described as a famous man of letters. The volume discusses such questions as why novels of village and lower life are popular, the secret of the popularity of Scott and Dickens, Jane Austen, minor poets, their minds and manners, and many kindred subjects.

Mr. Macqueen will publish this month two new novels, one by Mr. Alfred Barrett (son of Mr. Wilson Barrett), entitled "The Golden Lotus," and "In the City," by Mr. Alfred Hurry. Mr. Macqueen is also publishing a sixpenny edition of Mr. Frank Barrett's popular novel, "Breaking the Shackles."

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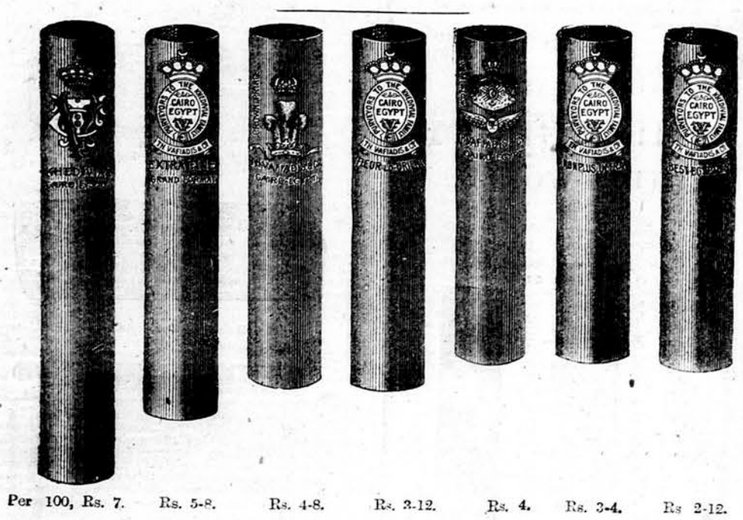

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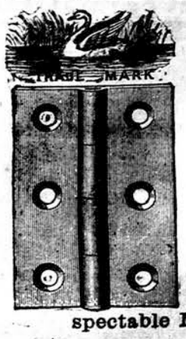

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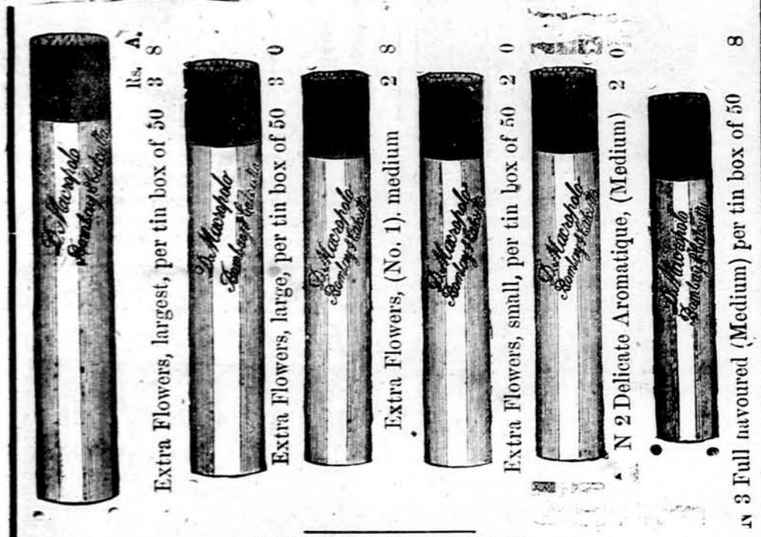
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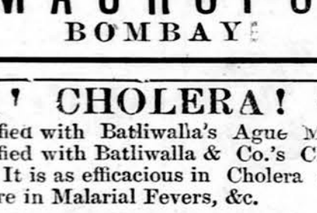

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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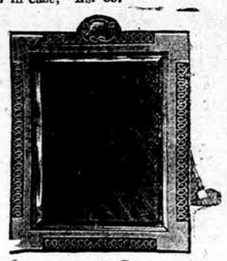
Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25

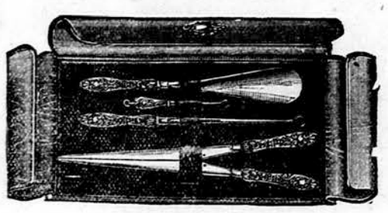


Silver and Plush Photo Frame. Rs. 25.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 5.

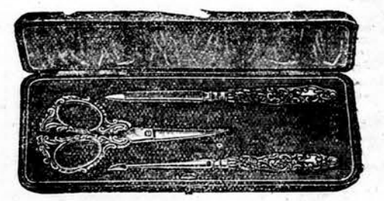


Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.

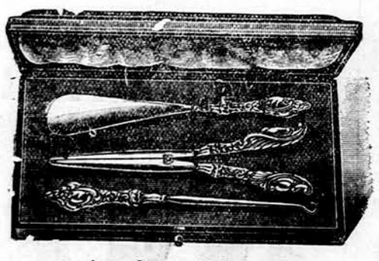
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Ink Stand Rs. 75.



Manicure Set, Rs. 21.



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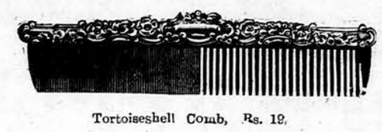

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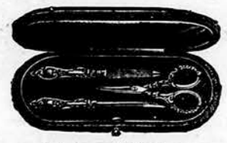
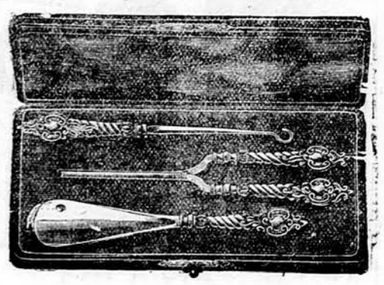


Manicure Set, Rs. 21

Manicure Set, Rs. 33.



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Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80

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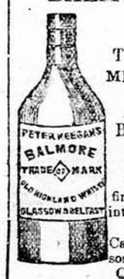

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